

TEXTILE BULLETIN



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IMPACT



E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO.

DANIELSON, CONN.

ESTABLISHED 1869

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

OVER 1000 OPERATING UNITS prove the advantages of **AMCO EVAPORATIVE COOLING**

AMCO Evaporative Cooling adds to the recognized advantages of humidification the benefits that come from reduced temperatures. This clean, efficient, ductless system has been accepted by textile men as the most logical and efficient means of controlling temperature and comfort twelve months of the year.

Today, over 50 mills testify to its record of performance.

If you are planning to put your mill on a basis to meet peacetime competition you will have to go to higher machine speeds. Now is the time to protect your mill from the added "grief" that accompanies higher speeds, greater heat. Call for an AMCO engineer . . . let him show you how this better, simpler cooling system will pay you dividends.



Reduces excessive temperature and holds relative humidity at point best suited to fibre and process.

Speeds production in high friction (heat) areas.

Assures evener yarn counts and increases breaking strength.

No cumbersome ducts to become clogged and obstruct light.

Easy to install—minimum disruption.

High flexibility to meet changing room conditions.

Minimum maintenance.

Amco Evaporative Cooling utilizes your present humidification system.

Increases workers' comfort.

American Moistening Company, Providence, R. I.—Boston—Atlanta—Charlotte

**AMCO
EVAPORATIVE
COOLING
SYSTEMS**

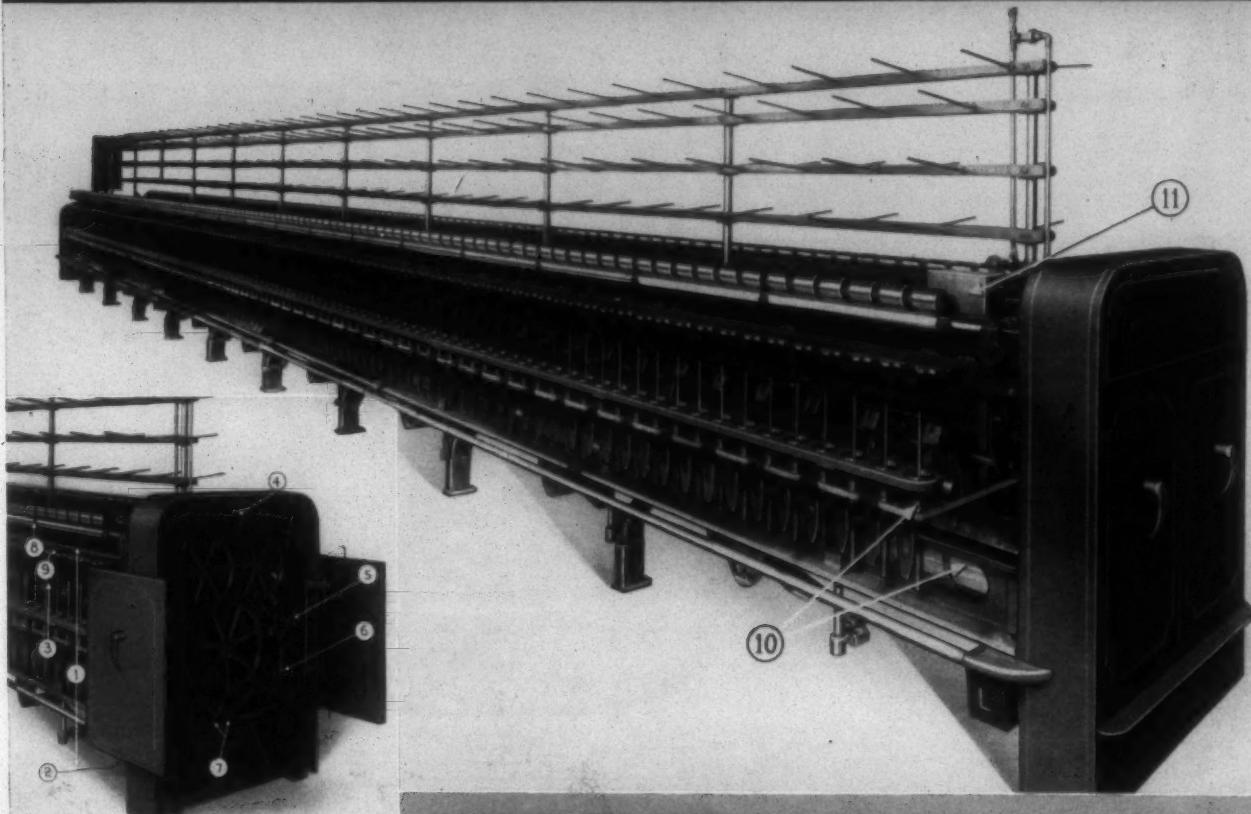


HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
WORCESTER, MASS.

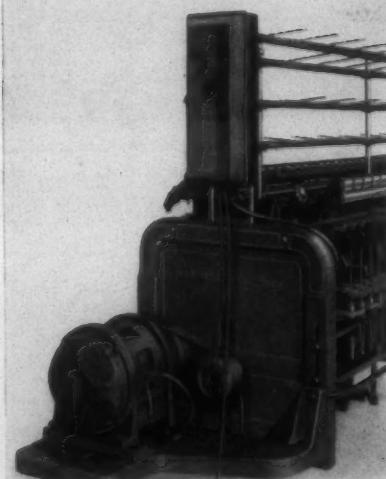
*M*ay the New Year road lead to a lasting peace . . . and
the return of all things that are cherished in the hearts of men.

Harry C. Edey
President

H & B MODEL "G" TWISTER



IMPORTANT POWER SAVINGS ONE OF 11 MAJOR FEATURES



An installation of these machines before the war showed a considerable saving in power as well as smoothness of operation and high productive efficiency. Using a specially designed framing of rigid construction permits of the highest operating speeds without vibration and undue wear of all moving parts. The Head End is of the box type and easily accessible for all gearing changes. Cylinders are carried on anti-friction bearings and

carefully balanced at speeds in excess of actual operation.

Those and other features as listed here-with are developments to meet the exacting demands of present day requirements.

Even if you can not obtain the proper preference rating to install this machine now, we suggest that you investigate its adaptability to your requirements so that you can include it in your modernization program when the proper time comes.

OTHER FEATURES

1. Built extra low (37" roller beam) for convenience of operation.
2. Model B builder. Builder chain increased in size and hardened to assure long life.
3. Reversible tension device, allowing spindles and cylinder to rotate in either direction.
4. Electric stop motion. When doors are open, machine stops.
5. Ring rail release for quick doffing.
6. Ball bearing thrust washer for builder drive, which eliminates dwellings at end of traverse.
7. Helical cut cylinder and jack gears eliminate noise and assure longer life.
8. Moraine steps for bottom roll bearings eliminate oiling.
9. New type traversing metallic thread board.
10. Ball bearing cylinder and spindles for power saving.
11. Automatic water feed control.

H & B

TEXTILE MILL MACHINERY



H & B AMERICAN MACHINE COMPANY

PLANT AT PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND

Boston Office, 161 Devonshire Street; Atlanta Office, 815 Citizens and Southern National Bank Building; Charlotte Office, 1201 3 Johnston Building, Export Department, United States Machinery Co., 90 Broad Street, New York 4 U. S. A.

Looms in 1945

As it now appears, Draper Corporation will have completed in a month or so its quota of War Work other than the Building of Textile Machinery.

What, then, is the prospect of accepting loom orders to be filled in the near future?

With the big new building we erected here in Hopedale, primarily for war work, with the large wartime purchase of machine tools, shortly to be augmented by machines now on order, we have the equipment to enable us to set as our immediate aim, when conditions are right, an output of looms 50% more than in good pre-war years. Our plant capacity is far greater than this, and plans are actually "on the drawing board"

for more than doubling our pre-war production rate.

But conditions are temporarily not right.

There are Rated Orders on our books that will keep us busy for several months.

We are suffering from man-power shortage. As we began to shift over from war work, foundrymen and erectors left us for the armed forces and industrial war work. Largely to get more man-power we purchased a few months ago a commercial foundry in a neighboring town. We are installing the latest system of automatic molding in our Hopedale foundry at a cost of over half a million dollars. We are moving in every direction to build up production.

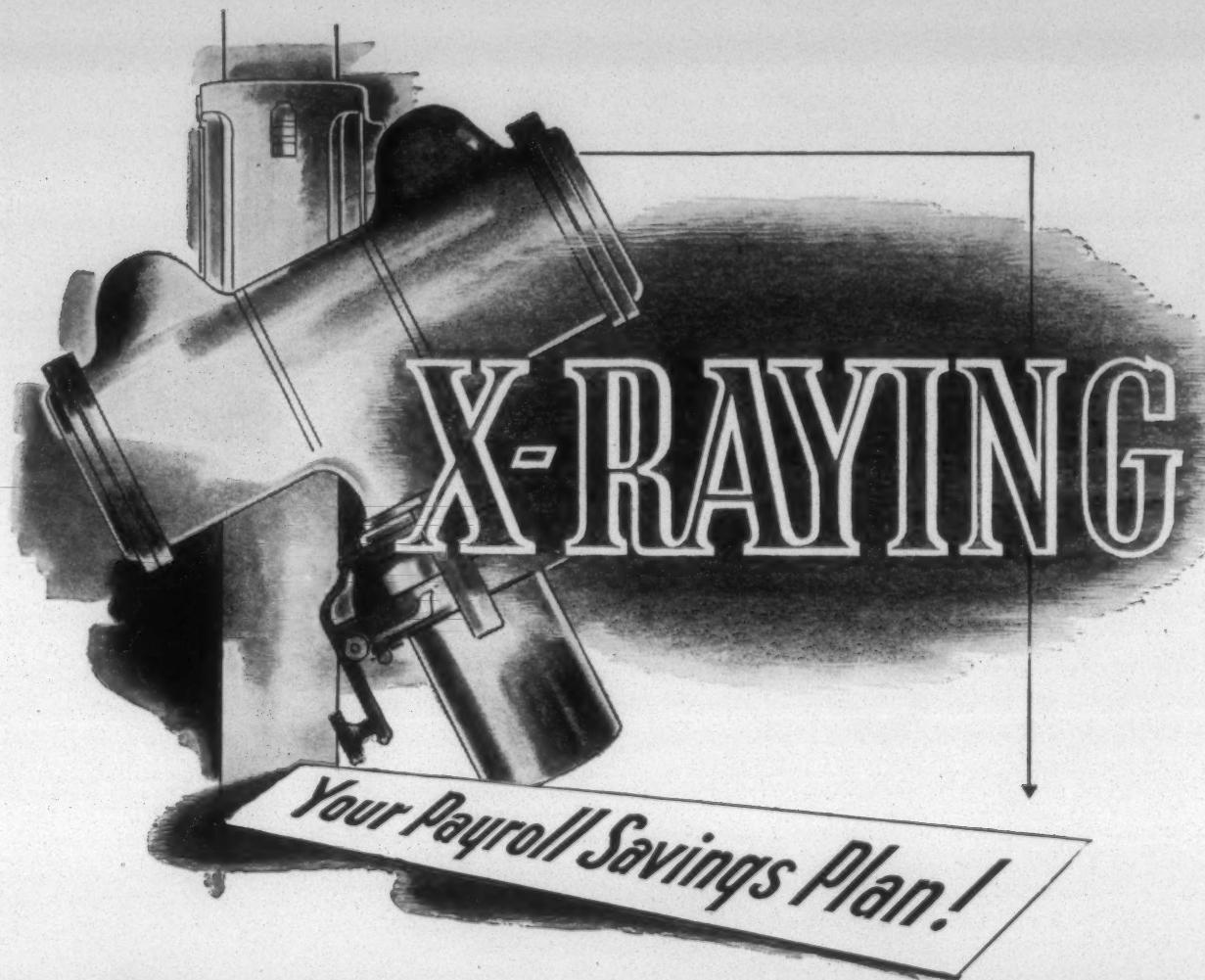
Our Pledge

We propose to build production to the point where the needs of all our customers can be satisfied at the earliest possible moment. This is regardless of the fact that it may mean a temporary rate of output far above what we can look forward to over a period of years.

For the present we are not taking firm orders for new looms because of our inability to promise delivery and uncertainty as to prices.

Meanwhile, we are maintaining a list of wanted looms, reserving space in the order of the entry of the reservation. If you have definite loom requirements, you should be on this list.

DRAPER CORPORATION



We can all see with the naked eye that the Payroll Savings Plan provides the most stable method of war financing. Analyze it under the X-ray of sound economics and other important advantages are evident.

A continuous check on inflation, the Payroll Savings Plan helps American Industry to build the economic stability upon which future profits depend. Billions of dollars, invested in War Bonds through this greatest of all savings plans, represent a "high level" market for postwar products. Meanwhile, putting over Payroll Savings Plans together establishes a friendlier re-

lationship between management and labor.

To working America the Payroll Savings Plan offers many new and desirable opportunities. Through this systematic "investment in victory," homes, education for their children and nest eggs for their old age are today within the reach of millions.

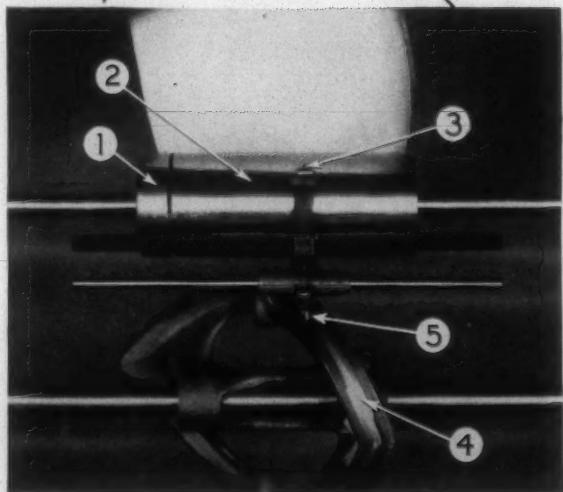
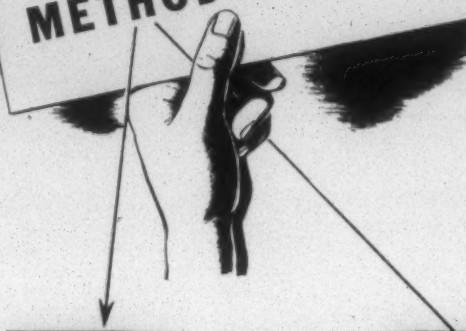
The benefits of the Payroll Savings Plan to both management and labor are national benefits. Instilling the thrift principle in the mind of the working men and women, the Payroll Savings Plan assures their future security—and is a definite contribution to the prosperity of postwar America!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

TEXTILE BULLETIN

This is an official U.S. Treasury advertisement prepared under the auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council.

WHICH TRAVERSING METHOD PROMISES



These are the parts which cause the troubles which the Roto-Coner* eliminates: (1) the slip drum, responsible for nipping the yarn and causing roll cuts . . . (2) the driving drum, whose speed is limited by the safe operating limit of the cam . . . (3) the traverse guide, which tends to chafe the yarn . . . (4) the cam, which must be regularly greased . . . (5) the cam roll which needs frequent replacement, else it will wear out the more expensive cam.

BETTER KNITTING CONES AND LOWEST MAINTENANCE?

Major credit for the success of the Roto-Coner* is due to the patented Rotary Traverse, shown at the right.

This one-piece combination driving drum and traverse guide improves cone quality because it eliminates the major causes of trouble at the knitting machine. It lowers maintenance costs because it takes the place of parts which are fast-wearing and difficult to keep in adjustment. (The Rotary Traverse needs no adjustment.)

A new edition of Bulletin 144, containing additional information, is now available. Write us for a copy.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Universal Winding Company

PROVIDENCE

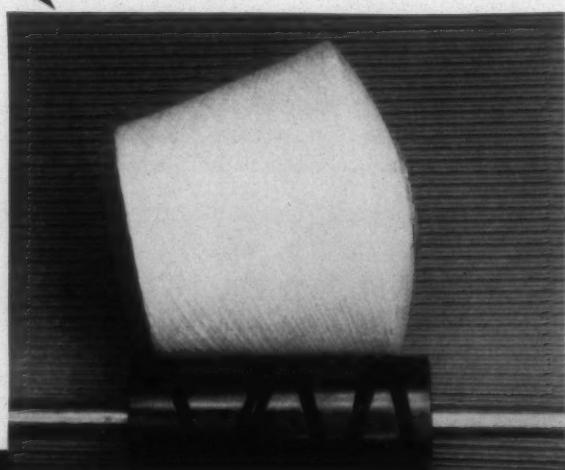
BOSTON

UTICA

PHILADELPHIA

CHARLOTTE

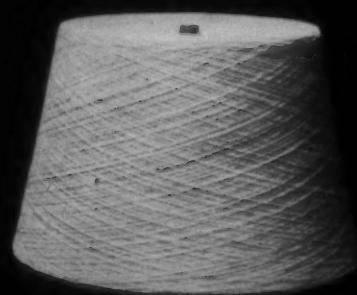
ATLANTA



This is the Rotary Traverse which takes the place of all the parts shown left. It revolves at high speed**, in the same direction the yarn is traveling, gently guiding the yarn onto the package without chafing. The groove arrangement is standard for all yarn sizes, giving the desirable *minimum* number of winds. It never needs greasing or adjustment . . . is always uniform for all spindles . . . and is virtually good for the life of the machine. Plastic for cotton yarns, cast-iron for spun rayon and other yarns.

**550 YPM for paper coning

23-4-4



ROTO-CONER*
Open-Wind Cones for Knitting



WARPING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

WHAT MAKES THEM

- ★ do better drafting . . .**
- ★ give longer service?**

Among various apron types, it's Lawrence Calfskin — chrome-tanned or bark-tanned — that is selected more often than any other.

Mills prefer Lawrence Calfskin because it has proved to them, over a period of many years, that its natural drafting surface gives results that have never been equalled by other apron materials.

It wears longer, too, because the tight-packed grain surface next to the yarn has the natural strength to resist both the constant flexing and the tension or pressure exerted on the apron.

Furthermore, mills like the convenience of having aprons open-end so that they can be installed quickly, even in bottom positions, without having to tear down the frames or mix up apron types.

So, for convenience, use leather aprons . . . for performance and long life, specify Lawrence Calfskin — chrome-tanned or bark-tanned.

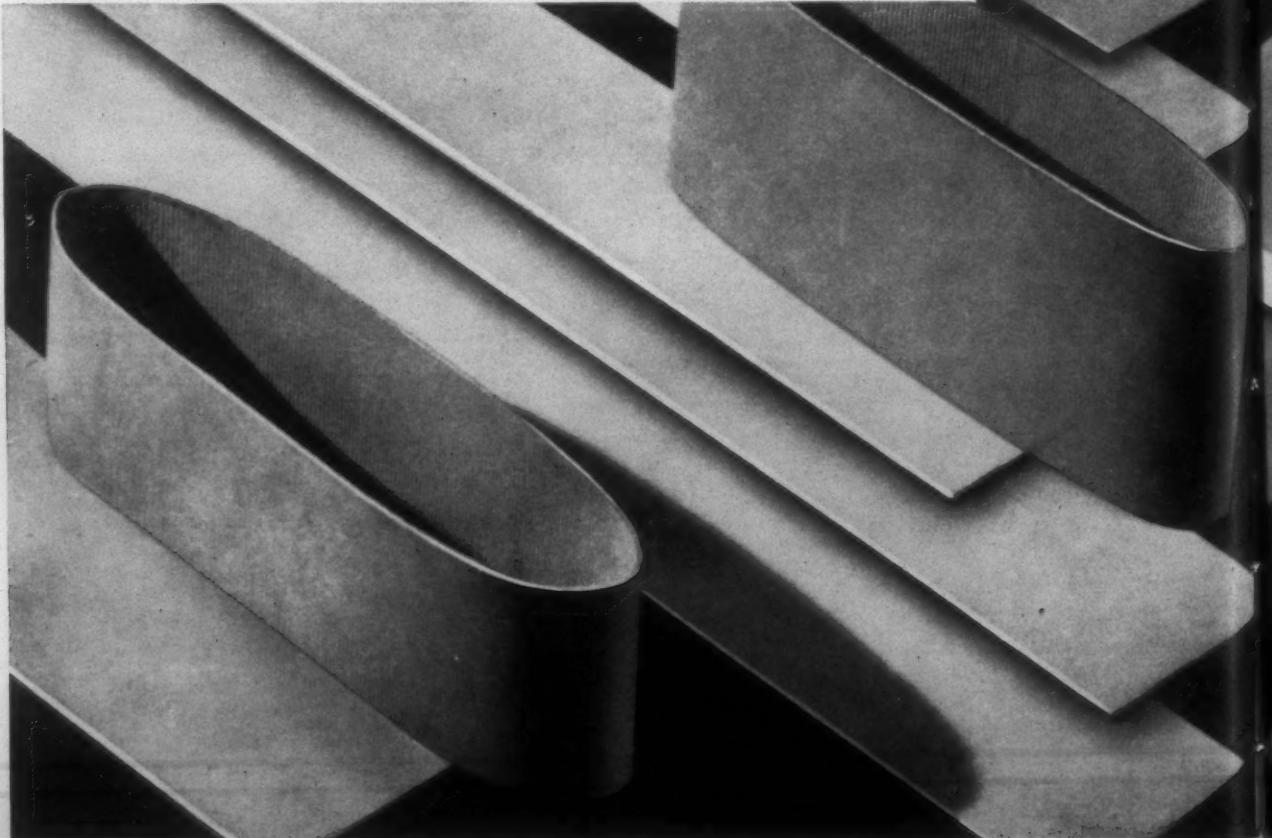
LAWRENCE CALFSKINS

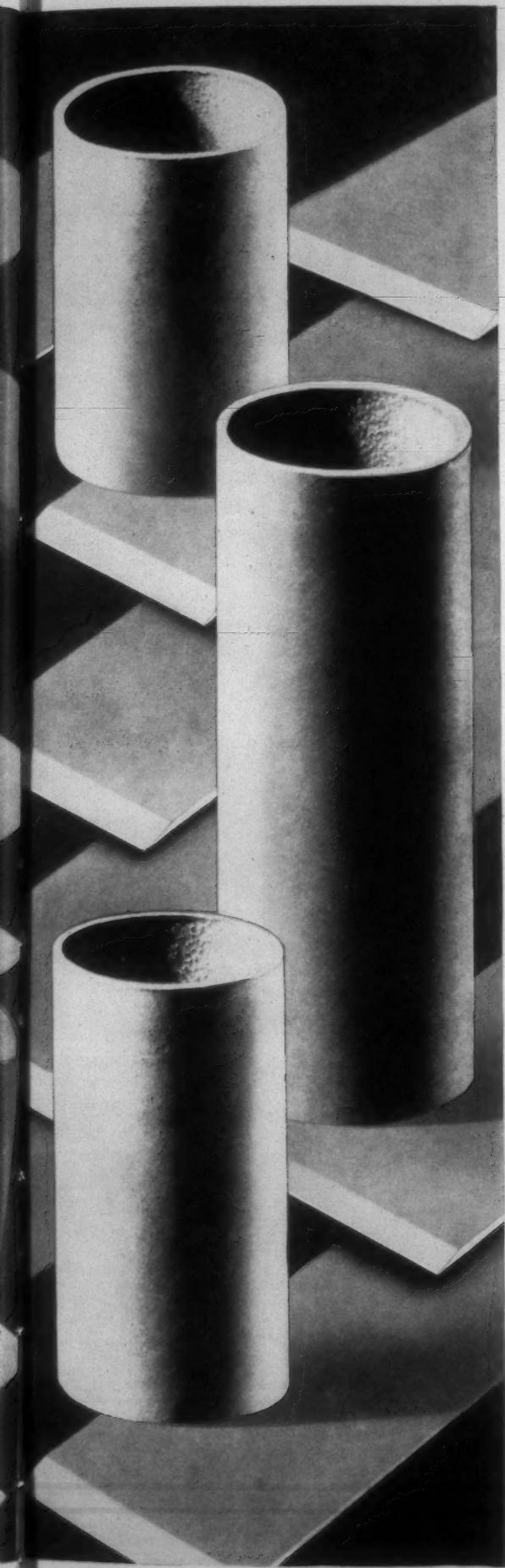
1st Choice for Aprons

A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY
PEABODY, MASS.

Selling Agents

H. H. Hersey, Greenville, S. C., Matthews Equipment Company, Providence, R. I.

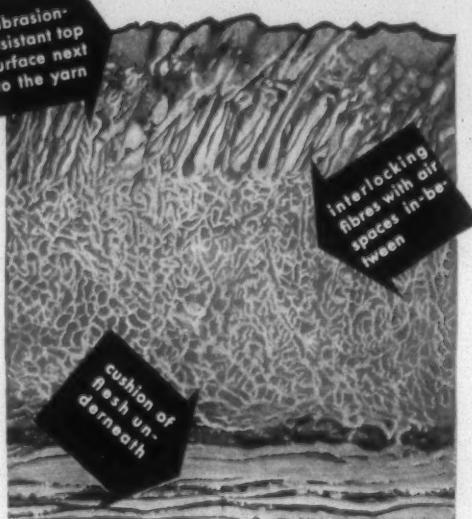




TROUBLE FROM ANY DIRECTION ... resisted by Spinna's triple-resiliency

Spinna Calf..

AIR CUSHIONS IN A
NETWORK OF TOUGH
SPRINGY FIBRES

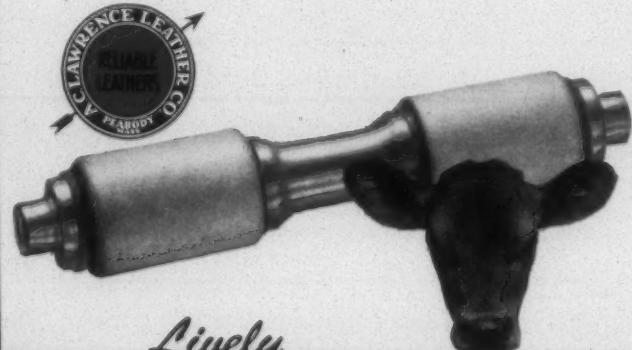


When an ordinary hard end comes along, Lawrence's Spinna Calf takes it without permanently grooving. It recovers its original smooth surface without delay.

When the traversing yarn pushes the covering toward the end of the roll, Spinna Calf springs right back into shape. It resists hollowing-out much longer than less resilient materials.

To avoid these troubles that shorten roll covering life, specify Spinna . . . and benefit also from a high-friction surface that improves spinning efficiency. It stays kind to the yarn for up to 18 months and more, even in front positions.

That's why Spinna is the calfskin most generally used.



Lively
SPINNA CALF
ROLL COVERINGS

it's Triple Resilient



If RUST is one of your aggravating problems, you can solve it by using RUST-O-LENE A, the new, highly successful rust-proofing lubricant developed by Sinclair.

Sinclair RUST-O-LENE A is a general-purpose lubricating oil compounded with a special rust preventive. It lubricates bearings and other moving parts, also cleanses and functions as a rust pre-

ventive. In addition, RUST-O-LENE A tends to remove existing rust and prevents future accumulation.

RUST-O-LENE A was developed after long research and experimental work under actual operating conditions. Learn how it can combat rust and machine wear... prevent fabric staining. Write for brochure.

SINCLAIR TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

FOR FULL INFORMATION OR LUBRICATION COUNSEL WRITE SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.



TEXTILE BULLETIN



Vol. 67

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No. 10

As WPB Sees the Textile Situation

NUMBER ONE fact of 1944 textile supply is that cotton goods production dropped from its 1942 all-time peak of more than eleven billion linear yards to a little under ten billion linear yards, while military requirements for cotton cloth continued to climb. During the past year, military needs have taken 22 per cent of cotton cloth production leaving, for all other purposes—general civilian, industrial, agricultural and export—about one billion yards less than the eight and a half billion linear yard production achieved in 1939, a pre-war year.

As military demand increased, so did the civilian demand for larger and larger quantities of cotton products. In the face of tightening supply, expanded purchasing power created an eager market. Enough manpower could have produced enough cotton yarn and yardage for all needs and most demand, but workers continued to leave lower-paying textile mills for more profitable jobs in heavy war industry. Since 1942, the number of wage earners employed in the industry has declined 13 per cent.

In the first half of 1944, total cotton cloth supplies for civilian were already below the previous year's figure, and staple constructions averaged about ten per cent less than the yardage programmed by WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements. Cotton yarns, for civilian knit goods, ran comparably under the over-all estimate of need.

In an effort to assure adequate numbers of essential products from available civilian materials, WPB set up a system of channeling and allocation of goods for such items as work clothes, children's underwear, low-priced house dresses and other necessities. Children's knit underwear production was stepped up 30 per cent over the previous year, diaper production was almost double that of 1939. But, in spite of production increases in many essential classifications, retail inventories of cotton essentials continued to decline, swept from the stores by ever increasing consumer demand. More people had more money, and thousands of families were raising their living standards.

By the second half of 1944, with civilian cotton goods in diminishing supply, it became obvious that the rate of military textile replacement would accelerate. Most striking instance was that of duck for tenting, which had been cut back from 60,000,000 yards per quarter in 1942, to 30,000,000. Because of combat and climate destruction in Europe and the Pacific, the Army suddenly needed tenting duck in quantity greater than that of the peak production period.

To reconvert looms to duck after they had been adapted to other fabrics, to locate suitable new duck facilities, to

find the necessary yarns for duck yardage in spite of competition with yarns for tire cords, and above all, to recruit more labor for the mills, added up to the year's primary textile problem at WPB—all out production of Army tent materials.

As the year ended, the production of duck and duck substitutes suitable for tents—only textiles now on WPB's critical programs list—was again close to the monthly quota of 60,000,000 yards, but a yardage deficit, accumulated earlier in the year, had not yet been overcome. It will carry into 1945, and cannot be met without still more conversion of civilian facilities, and manpower increases. Upholstery goods, and other heavy and less essential construction, are expected to lose more looms and workers to the urgent duck program. Denim looms are even more readily adaptable to duck, but denim is now seriously short and civilian work clothes which must be made from the remaining supply cannot be further sacrificed.

War-Supporting Needs

The problem of stepped-up textile replacement for combat theatres, most conspicuous in relation to duck, has been general throughout the cotton goods field, with requirements in most instances running well above the original military estimates. In addition to these enormous requirements for direct military purposes, large quantities of cotton goods are essential for war-supporting needs. For example, 11 per cent of all cotton yardage goes to agricultural bagging because Indian burlap is not available in normal quantities.

In the present year military requirements are expected to be higher still and manpower will remain tight, conditions which mean less cotton yardage and less cotton yarn for civilian goods. To prevent further shortages in essential classifications, and to assure increases in essential goods currently underproduced, WPB's Office of Civilian Requirements is planning a drastic revision of the staple apparel programs, with special emphasis on the protection of moderate and low-priced children's wear. The new plan, expected to be in operation early in 1945, will continue to allow some "free goods" for the manufacturer's unrestricted use, but will place WPB control over a much larger proportion of civilian cotton goods. If necessary, the OCR plan will be extended to wool and rayon. Inevitably, such a plan will reduce the supply of less essential textile products.

Wool goods production in 1944 equaled the 500,000,000 linear yards turned out—(Continued on Page 52)



COTTON TEXTILES FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION

By DR. CLAUDIUS T. MURCHISON

JUST a year ago I predicted that supplies of cotton goods for most civilian purposes would be scarce during most or all of 1944. This prediction was based on circumstances then prevailing. At that time, our armies in Europe were undergoing the sufferings of winter warfare in Italy, the forces in Great Britain were gathering supplies for the Normandy landings and most of the resounding victories later achieved in the Pacific were still in the process of preparation. The demands then on the industry were prodigious and like most members of our industry, we felt that the amount of production being diverted into military channels was at or near its peak and that the recovery of the European continent and the downfall of Germany would be achieved before 1945. V-E Day, we were told, would not mean much in the way of reduced takings of cotton goods for military purposes but that many war industries would be cut back 30 to 40 per cent and that the labor freed from these plants could be used by cotton mills to push production up, close to the all-time record of 1942.

I need not relate subsequent developments. All of you, no doubt, shared in the elation of the spring and summer

Digest of address by Dr. C. T. Murchison, president, The Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., before annual meeting of House Dress Institute, Jan. 5.

V-E Day May See Changes

"Although total yardage of cotton broad woven fabrics earmarked for civilian use during the first quarter of 1945 remains virtually unchanged from immediately preceding quarters, the domestic textile economy probably cannot expect larger supplies until the end of hostilities in Europe—if then," George H. Lanier, Jr., director of the War Production Board's cotton and synthetic textiles division, asserted recently in releasing the first quarter 1945 figures on cotton goods allocations to the various claimant agencies.

The over-all cotton fabric situation for the first quarter of 1945, as revealed by the figures, is essentially similar to that for the fourth quarter of 1944. Estimated production is virtually unchanged, as are the initial allotments for major claimants, military, export and civilian.

Inability of the industry thus far to increase output, chiefly because of manpower shortages, necessitated an over-all downward adjustment of 31 per cent in stated requirements for the period to reconcile them with supply. The disparity was 25 per cent between stated and adjusted requirements for 1944.

months when Paris and Rome were captured, the Nazis driven back to their frontiers and vast areas of the Pacific came under the domination of our Navy. In all marketing and manufacturing centers the chief topics of conversation were contract termination, reconversion, post-war planning—all of which have since receded into the distant future. There was nothing wrong or unpatriotic in this. The elation then prevalent and the feeling that V-E Day was about to dawn was shared not only by business men but also by our political and military leadership. All that we can say now is that this pleasant over-optimistic interlude is over and that the cotton textile industry, along with all of the industries that it serves are facing their grimmest hour.

Over the next six months at least consumer or civilian cotton goods will be scarcer than at any time within the memory of textile or garment manufacturers. To find an historic parallel, one would have to go back to the War Between the States when mills in Lancashire and New England were cut off from the raw cotton supplies of the South. However, even this comparison is faulty for cotton then was not as essential to the maintenance of our industrial structure or the American way of life and, of most importance, was not as essential to the prosecution of war as it now is. In fact, it is the crying necessity for veritable mountains of cotton products for strictly war purposes that is responsible for the shortages of civilian textiles now fast nearing critical proportions.

As an example of this, you need not look beyond the gray print cloths which in peacetime constituted the basic textures for the bewildering variety of prints developed especially for transformation into the house dresses and other utility garments that in happier years were as much a part of American living as silk stockings, tiled bathrooms, automobiles, radios, electric refrigerators and irons, and cigarettes.

Most of you are familiar with the inroads made upon print cloth supplies for use in military apparel and equipment. What are frequently overlooked are the huge amounts bought for transformation into luminescent tapes to guide soldiers through the mine fields and for land mine covers and ordnance tapes. A check of the major construction reveals that the great majority are needed for war uses. Offhand, I would say that the only construction sporadically available for the civilian trade is the 68x64's. In the last quarter of 1944, the War Production Board estimated that print cloth production amounted to about 400,000,000 yards. The Office of Civilian Requirements estimated that 427,000,000 yards was needed for the program under its supervision but got only 250,000,000 yards.

Now to proceed to the larger picture of recent developments that will exert a profound—(Continued on Page 50)

THE ROLE OF CHEMISTRY

In the Development of Textiles

NO. 11 OF A SERIES

PIONEERS

in

The Chemistry Of Textiles



Horace Lowe



John Mercer

John Mercer and Horace Lowe—in these two the textile industry may well take special pride. Men of science, yes; but predominantly textile men. For Mercer was the first to change the cotton fiber through chemical action. And Lowe was the first to fully utilize the discovery.

In April of 1851 a memorable patent was granted to John Mercer. In his own words "My invention consists in subjecting vegetable fabrics and fibrous materials . . . to the action of caustic soda . . ." Thus was mercerizing born, justly deriving its name from this self-taught genius who made the fundamental discovery of the action of certain chemicals on cellulose materials.

This was the birth of mercerizing, but it

was the work of Lowe which brought the industry to maturity. For he first introduced the use of tension in the process—to obtain the soft, strong, lustrous permanent finish known as mercerization. These factors, coupled with greatly improved absorbency and dye affinity, made of cotton actually a new fiber.

Mercer's career started at the age of nine when he went to work as a bobbin winder. Like many inventors of the industrial revolution, he got his education in the textile industry. On the other hand Lowe was a man of college training, an accredited chemist of his day. Regardless of background, both men had the vision and the courage of true chemical pioneers.

BURKART-SCHIER CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturing Chemists for the Textile Industry. Our service to the Textile Industry includes the full cooperation of our experienced Chemists and Technical Service Men, efficient handling of orders, and prompt movement of shipments.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

BURK-SCHIER

PENETRANTS

DETERGENTS

SOFTENERS

REPELLENTS

FINISHES

Surplus Property...

ITS CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITIES

By the RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

THIS war has made our government the world's biggest buyer. War's end will make it the world's biggest seller. It will have a stock of more than \$100,000,000,000 worth of thousands of different items, most of them in tremendous quantities, representing the whole wide range of American productivity—all to be sold, scrapped or stockpiled.

Because Congress has passed an especially confusing Surplus Property Law, the government's disposal policy is more up in the air than ever. However, there are certain facts and forces that are already at work shaping policy and action, long before the new Surplus Property Board is functioning at top speed. The manufacturer and business man must decide pretty soon what their basic attitude toward leftovers will be. The problem has half-a-dozen angles. To some, war leftovers will be a new business opportunity. To others, they'll be a cheaper source of supply. To still others, they shape up only as a disposal nuisance. To other powerful groups, they loom largest as a disquieting competitive threat. Frequently, a businessman may take one attitude toward one type of leftover and a diametrically opposed position on another. His place in this conflict of interests will fix his slant in reading and using the following recommendations.

What Is Surplus?

"Surplus war property" is any type of property controlled by a government agency and determined by that agency to be in excess of its needs. This means that property which is "idle" or "excess" for a war contractor or even for a

EDITOR'S NOTE

The Research Institute of America is a unique organization which functions as liaison between government and industry, rendering advice and counsel to its more than 30,000 members among professional and business firms and government agencies and bureaus.

The institute's authoritative reports on current legislature and economic trends, from which this article was adapted, clarify government regulations and restrictive measures for the business man and his professional advisors. Their definite recommendations show how industrial policies may be adjusted to changing regulatory and business conditions and economic trends.

major division of a government agency doesn't become "surplus" until so declared by that agency. The narrow scope of this definition is best shown by the fact that the government has been compelled to set rules for the disposition or termination inventories and other unrequired commodities *before* they become surplus.

The best way to avoid confusion is to speak of *excess* property when referring to leftovers which have not been declared surplus. Thus, if a manufacturer buys steel directly from the X contracting company whose construction project has been called by the War Department, he is buying *excess* property. However, if he buys the same steel after the War Department has taken title to it, declared it "surplus" and turned it over to an RFC subsidiary for disposal, the manufacturer is buying *surplus* property.

How Much Leftovers?

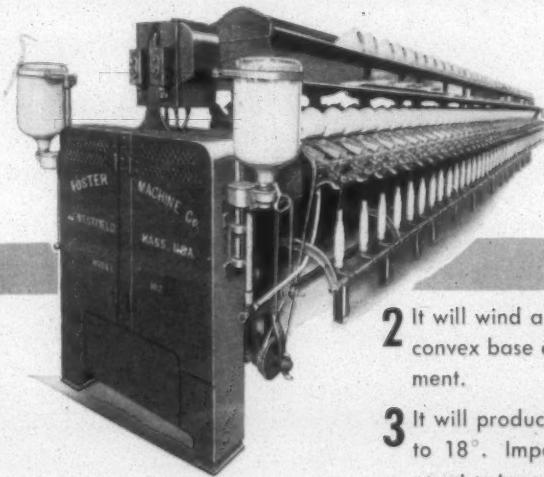
The size of the job of surplus disposal has been both exaggerated and minimized. It is easy to do both. Exact figures are frequently unavailable. Then, too, by ignoring the distinction between merchantable and non-merchantable property, and by lumping surpluses located abroad with domestic leftovers, the size of the problem can be more than doubled. In line with these distinctions, a reasonable estimate of the magnitude of the surplus disposal job at the end of the war will start with a total of close to 104 billions, but will wind up with a final figure of 20 billions or less. Here's how it's done, using official government estimates:

(1) Total leftovers of 104 billions break down into 65 billions of materials, components, finished goods and other supplies and 39 billions in plant, facilities, equipment and real estate; (2) however, of the 65 billions in supplies, 45 billions in combat ordnance and other military items are chalked off as unsalable except as scrap. Of the remaining 20 billions, ten billions are crossed out because they are located abroad and, under the terms of the Surplus Property Act, can't be imported. This leaves the more manageable total of ten billions in merchantable supplies located in this country; (3) similarly, of the 39 billions in leftover plant facilities and real estate, purely military installations account for 23 billions, leaving 16 billions in industrial property. But only ten billions of both these categories is figured to be both salable and located in the United States; (4) all this adds up to approximately 20 billions in all types of leftovers that may be offered for sale in the United States.

These over-all figures serve to indicate only what the *first* impact of war leftovers will be on the economy. Because most economic actions have a "multiplier" effect, the ult-



Chosen for Durability...Famous for Flexibility THE JEEP and The FOSTER MODEL 102



Small, durable, capable of doing dozens of war-time jobs and with a definite peacetime future, the jeep's economy is self-evident.

Equally obvious is the present and future economy of the Foster Model 102. A definite labor saver — the Model 102 is easy to operate and to adjust (no special training necessary). Furthermore, this machine today gives twice the production with one-third less cost as compared with older models, and in addition, is assuring users famous Model 102's 7-way flexibility as follows:

1 It will wind any kind and any count of yarn from fine-combed cotton or spun rayon for tropical fabrics to heavy wool yarns for arctic cloths.

2 It will wind a straight base cone for warping or a convex base cone for knitting with a simple adjustment.

3 It will produce 9 different angles of wind from 9° to 18°. Important if you radically change your count or type of yarn.

4 It will wind package dyed yarn, even if damp. No jumping out of guides.

5 It will wind emulsion treated yarn. In fact, it is frequently equipped with an emulsion attachment.

6 Changeovers from cones to tubes, or vice versa, are comparatively inexpensive.

7 One side can wind cones and the other tubes, if desired.

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY
WESTFIELD, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: JOHNSTON BLDG., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Canadian Rep. Ross Whitehead & Co., Ltd., Universal Tower Bldg.,
660 Ste. Catherine St., West, Montreal, Quebec

FOSTER MODEL 102

FOR WINDING COTTON • WOOL • WORSTED • MERINO • MERCERIZED • SPUN SILK AND SPUN RAYON YARNS

mate business repercussions of surplus disposal will probably be much larger than the 20 billion dollar figure suggests.

Who Sells What Leftovers?

The Surplus Property Act follows present practice by distinguishing between owning and disposal agencies. There are now eight disposal agencies which sell leftovers that have been declared surplus by owning agencies. However, the latter are still empowered to sell; (a) termination leftovers; (b) scrap and salvage; (c) leftovers located outside the U. S. A. in areas where there is no disposal agency representative; and (d) nominal quantities of surpluses—defined as substantially similar surplus items at one location whose cost (estimated if not known) does not exceed \$2,500.

Most important of these leftovers are, of course, those arising from contract termination. Billions of dollars of such leftovers will be sold before United States war accounts are squared. In such sales buyers deal directly with either private war contractors whose contracts or sub-contracts have been cancelled, or with owning agencies like the Army, Navy or Maritime Commission. On the other hand, when the manufacturer wants to buy real honest-to-goodness surpluses in more than nominal amounts, he has to go to the disposal agencies. For certain types of surplus property, the disposal agency is the same as the owning agency. Examples are warships and the merchant marine. But these are exceptions.

There is still a way to go before business gets a detailed picture of just how, when and where the government's surplus goods will be released. However, the Surplus Property Act contains plenty of clues as to who's going to get favored treatment in obtaining surpluses. In practice, moreover, certain buyers are getting and will get favored treatment—either because of successful application of pressure in the right places at the right time, or simply because a particular surplus situation gives them an advantage.

Government agencies have first pick of government-

owned leftovers. The Surplus Property Board must offer Federal agencies the right of "first refusal;" and state and local governments have second call on many types of property. In the past, a similar requirement has meant that all Federal agencies had to be notified before surplus government property could be offered for sale to the public. This has led to considerable delay, with clearance by all agencies taking up to ten months in some cases. It is extremely likely that the Surplus Property Board will interpret this requirement of the law as not compelling disposal agencies to offer surplus property to any government body which, because of the nature of the item, obviously could not make use of it or which, for other defined reasons, would not be interested in purchasing it.

Regular trade channels are the hardy perennials of surplus disposal. They're to be used as far as practicable. Sales are to be handled so that they won't disrupt normal business. Speculators and promoters are to be barred. Big hitch to this high-minded position is that it's almost impossible to agree on what's "regular" and who's a "speculator." Leftover brokers, already mushrooming all over the country, claim they're in a "regular" line and are beginning to do a thriving business. Then too, it's not hard to glorify speculation as "risk capital." Just as efforts to bar newcomers from reconversion have bogged down, it's equally likely that there'll be plenty of spots in the surplus picture for adventurers. Established business can minimize this development only by discarding its lackadaisical attitude toward surpluses. Many sectors of the business community haven't realized that the best way to overcome the competitive threat of war surpluses is to participate actively either in their disposition or in joint efforts to withhold them from the market.

Negotiated Sales

While negotiated deals, sealed bids and open auctions are all being used in selling leftovers, the tide is running strong in favor of negotiated sales. The Surplus Property Act permits sales to be made without regard to any existing legal provision for competitive bidding. The law also contains a specific clause releasing disposal officials from personal liability for losses in surplus sales they negotiate in good faith. Fear of personal liability has been the chief reason why government officials were generally inclined to favor sealed bids. Bids and auctions will continue, however, where speed isn't too important and where they're customary in normal sales. For instance, it's an old Missouri custom to sell mules at open auctions. Therefore, it's likely that leftover Army mules will frequently be distributed in this fashion.

Increased emphasis on negotiation gives buyers of leftovers a better chance to press for legitimate price reductions. Here are some of the bargaining points that can be used: (1) if the manufacturer is engaged in war production, sales of leftovers that will help the prosecution of the war can be made very expeditiously at reasonable prices (this will continue to be a very strong point as long as the war lasts); (2) in negotiating a price, the manufacturer should emphasize any freight charges which will have to be absorbed or permit use or resale of the leftovers; (3) for the brokers or distributors, commissions, handling charges or profit allowances necessary to affect disposition are all legitimate bargaining points;—(Continued on Page 46)

The Government's Attitude

"Surplus property is inevitable in war," states Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion James F. Byrnes in his first report to the President, Senate and House of Representatives. "Some portion of the surplus of civilian-type goods abroad can suitably be used for relief in Allied and liberated countries. Stocks of clothes on hand in the United States also can be used for relief and rehabilitation, either through the armed services, through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, or by sale to other governments. So far, the volume of surplus goods has been very small in relation to the huge demand for goods of all kinds. Clearly, the needs of war production and of the post-war economy can be served best by the immediate disposal of all available surpluses. It has been possible to sell these small surpluses through the normal commercial channels without effect on the level of employment or the structure of American industry."



PHENOMENAL FIGURES OF SUCCESS WITH DAYCO ROLL COVERINGS

A mill was replacing 1 roll every spindle every week . . . about 1300 rolls every frame every month.

Daycos were installed. Their original installation has run for 10 months without rebuffing, without one single replacement.

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GIVES MORE YARN-
UNIQUE UNIFORMITY**

Greater uniformity of yarn and increased production—both—now result from the use of Dayco Roll Coverings.

Drafting is much better. Daycos ideal cushion means less ends down. Their surface retains exactly the right coefficient of friction . . . unaffected by humidity changes or extremes . . . throughout an exceedingly long life.

Yet that surface is so tough it never grooves, never hollows out, flattens or distorts. It has no cold flow. And, since Daycos excellent cushion is static-free, lapping up is practically unknown. So from precise cost-accounting records, the cost per hour of operation with Dayco Roll Coverings is unqualifiedly less!

Check all 12 advantages you get from Dayco Roll Coverings. See for yourself how Dayton's Technical Excellence and its years of specialized textile experience will help you, too. Get the facts. Write, wire, today.



MAKE THESE 12 ADVANTAGES YOURS

Improved drafting . . . No grooving, less ends down . . . Unaffected by temperature changes . . . Lower net roll costs . . . Long service life . . . Easy to apply . . . Proper cushioning . . . Not affected by hard ends . . . Static free . . . Oil resisting . . . One-piece tubular construction . . . Produces more uniform yarn.

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RUBBER

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Precise Tension Control Provided By New Slasher Drive

By ERNEST J. EADDY, The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C.

PRECISE tension control, wider range of operating speeds, and mechanical simplification are possible with the Westinghouse multi-motor slasher drive and Rototrol tension control. Stretch on No. 21 yarn controlled to one-half of one per cent; 33 yards of No. 21 yarn dried per minute; operating speeds varied between 18 and 70 yards per minute; creeping speeds as low as four yards per minute; and elimination of friction clutch, side shaft and bevel gearing—these are some of the advantages attained when slashers are modernized by installing the new drive and control.

The multi-motor slasher drive is a special development of the Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co. On this drive separate motors are applied to the delivery and beam rolls, thus eliminating the friction drive and all associated gearing. Cone pulleys, back gearing and considerable other mechanical parts are eliminated or are greatly simplified. A wide range of operating speeds and controlled tensions is easily obtained with Rototrol, a small specially designed D. C. generator which can amplify small amounts of energy supplied to its fields, thereby providing ample energy for the control of even the largest electrical machine. Size boxes and cylinders are also individually driven thus eliminating the side shaft and all size box gearing.

This arrangement of multi-motor slasher drive provides complete control of operating speeds and tension or draw adjustment between the beam roll, delivery roll, cylinders and the size boxes. A Brown Instrument Co. recording and

controlling Moist-O-Graph is used to provide complete automatic operation of the slasher. A slasher equipped with a multi-motor drive and moisture control instrument is no longer dependent on the human sense to feel to determine the stretch and moisture content in the yarn; this is done automatically. A slasher so equipped will deliver yarn with uniform tension and moisture content throughout the beam, from minimum to maximum diameter, and with any number of ends and weight of yarn.

Power Supply

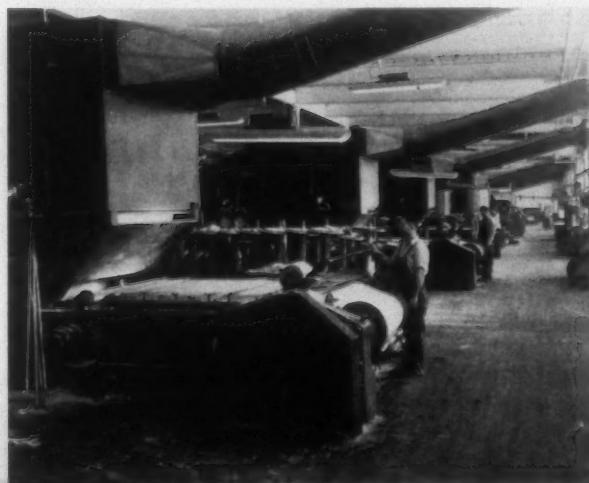
The power supply for a multi-motor slasher drive is a four-unit motor generator set consisting of a squirrel cage driving motor, a D. C. variable voltage generator, a D. C. constant voltage exciter, and Rototrol for maintaining constant tension in the yarn as it is wound from the delivery roll onto the beam. The size of motors and motor generator set depend on the particular requirements demanded of the slasher; and the speed range and the degree of tension which it is desired to maintain at the beam materially influence these.

Practically all improved and modified slashers provide for an operating speed range varying between 18 minimum yards per minute to a maximum speed of 70 yards per minute. Creeping speeds of four to six yards are usually provided. However, any speed range necessary to meet a specific requirement of a particular mill can be supplied.

When a separate motor is used to drive each section of a slasher, the operator is given a means for easily setting and controlling the tension and stretch in the yarn between the size box and drying cylinders, between the drying cylinders and the delivery roll, and between the delivery roll and the beam. With such control available, it is possible to wind a uniformly solid beam without damage to the yarn due to excessive stretch.

Disadvantages of Friction Drive

Many mill executives and slasher operators have long recognized the inefficiency and inconsistency of a beam friction drive which depends on the pressure between two friction plates. As the diameter increases, these friction plates are required to slip more and more and unless an infinite number of adjustments are made in the pressure exerted between these two plates, uniform tension cannot be maintained. Also, the coefficient of plate friction varies, depending on the physical condition of the friction plate faces. These ever-changing and never-stable factors are an



Slasher room from wind-up end. Each slasher is equipped with Westinghouse multi-motor drive with Rototrol tension control.

CHROMIUM PLATING



SB2C Curtiss Helldivers

Here is a line up of the U. S. Navy's powerful new "Fists of the Fleet" SB2C Curtiss Helldiver dive bombers awaiting flight testing at the Columbus, Ohio, plant of the Curtiss Wright Corp. The bombers, termed by Rear Admiral DeWitt Clinton Ramsey, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, as packing "a terrific wallop for the Japs," are proving their great striking power in many Pacific actions from Rabaul to the Philippines where they continue to take a great toll of enemy warships. The carrier-based Helldiver is powered by a Wright Cyclone engine and Curtiss Electric propeller.

We Are Proud to Have Had a Small Part In Producing These Ships

In hard chromium plating parts for these ships, although our contribution may have been small, we are proud. The quality of workmanship has to be there.

Now that we have increased our chromium plating capacity, we are prepared to take care of textile mill requirements in hard chromium plating such textile mill items as all-metal reeds of all kinds, expansion comb dents, lease rods, thread guides, tensions, copper printing rolls, immersion rolls, etc.

The extreme hardness of chromium plus the extremely low co-efficient of friction makes it the ideal finish on any metal. It insures against yarn chafing.

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P. O. BOX 1375

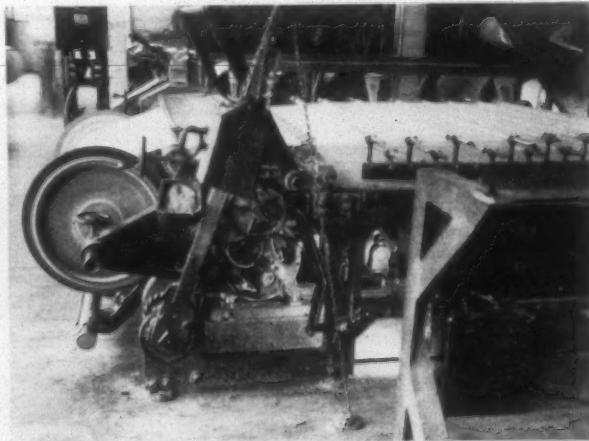
— TELEPHONE 5678 —

GREENSBORO, N. C.

additional tax upon the judgment of the operator whose sense of feel is depended upon for the correct winding tension.

Eliminating the friction clutch and applying a multi-motor drive with Rototrol tension regular has many advantages. Among these are:

(1) The tension is set by means of a rheostat and visual meter; (2) the tension remains constant throughout the cycle from empty to full beam without further attention from the operator. The Rototrol makes an infinite number of adjustments to compensate for the change in roll diameter; (3) the same tension can be duplicated at any future time for the same grade of yarn by setting the visual indicating meter at the same previous value; (4) the tension is independent of the judgment of the operator and the human element is eliminated; (5) all open gearing is either eliminated or reduced to a minimum; (6) friction heating losses are eliminated and the overall operating efficiency is increased; (7) when separate motors are used to drive the size boxes and cylinders, side shaft and bevel gearing is eliminated; (8) the rate of acceleration and deceleration are controlled and the yarn tension is always held within safe limits; (9) a visual indication of the yarn tension is available to the operator a tall times; (10) tension between different sections of the machine is easily adjusted by means of separate rheostats, thus providing complete individual



Wind-up end of multi-motor driven slasher showing beam motor and delivery roll motor underneath and out of the way.

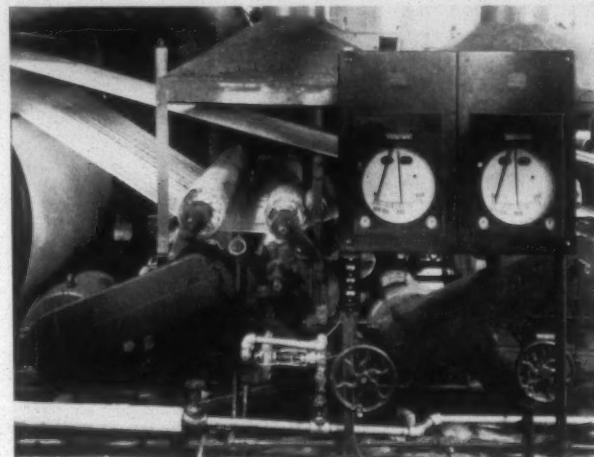
control at all times; (11) maintenance and operating costs are reduced by removing objectionable and wearing parts; and (12) the grinding and noise associated with the average slasher is eliminated.

Experience Unnecessary

The multi-motor slasher does not require experienced electrical operators to run it. If stopped, a slow button is depressed to cause the slasher to start and run at creeping speeds. A fast button is depressed to cause the slasher to accelerate to production speeds. When running at productive speeds, the slasher can be slowed to creeping speed or stopped by depressing the slow or stop button. If equipped with moisture control, the operating speed is changed by depressing a raise or lower button, as this instrument automatically functions to maintain a constant moisture content by changing the speed as required.

Operating tests made on a slasher equipped as herein described show the following results: the stretch on 6,400 ends of No. 21 yarn was being controlled to one-half of one per cent; and this unit was drying 33 yards of yarn per minute on a set which was being wound onto 108-inch loom beams when the stretch tests were made.

The multi-motor slasher drive with Rototrol tension control is a major advance in the textile industry. The final



Size rolls of multi-motor driven slasher showing compactness of gearmotor drive and arrangement of moisture content control instruments and motor control station.

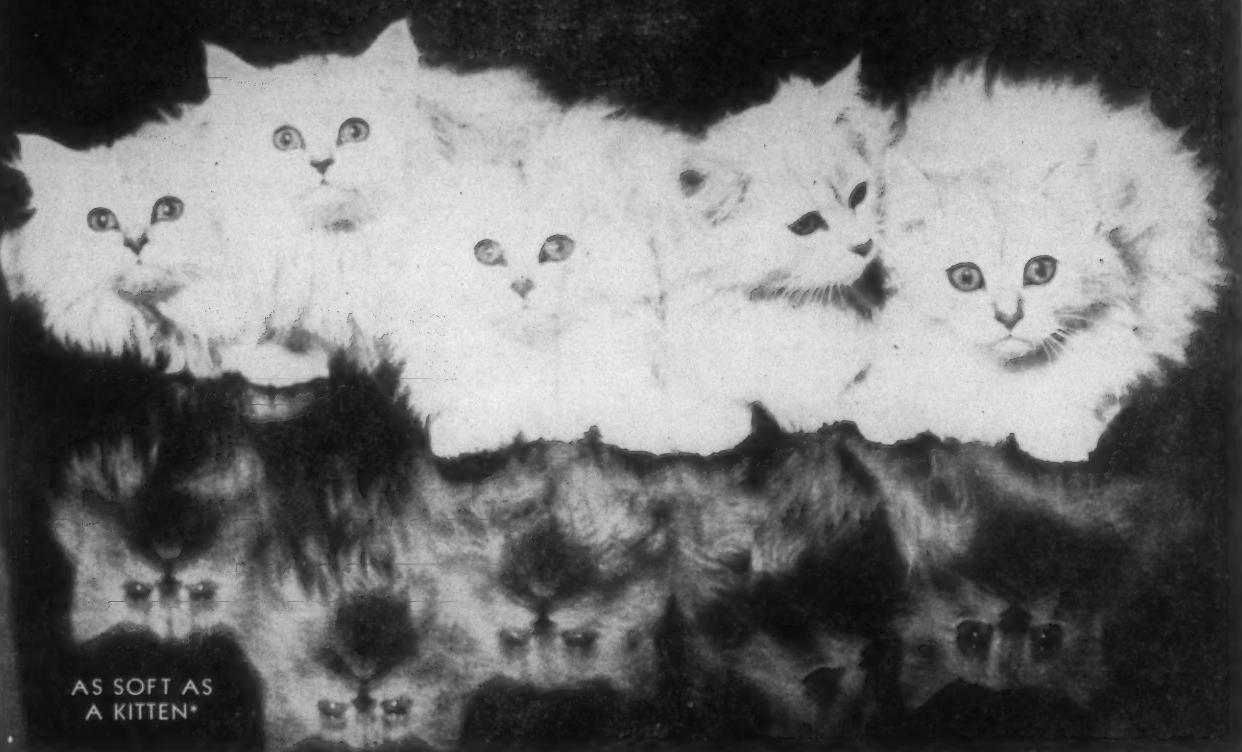
results of improved slashing pay biggest dividends in the weave room. It is here that the accurate tension control and day-to-day duplication of results in the slashing operation means improved quality cloth and over-all improved loom efficiency.

Careful Color Use Termed Important In Industrial Operations

"Productive Coloration," a new system of utilizing color and the reflective quality of paints to help increase efficiency, output and safety in industry, is a recent development of the building products division of L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York. The system's advantages are described and illustrated in a full-color brochure which employs a series of practical photographs to show how improved lighting and better working conditions are achieved, first, by brightening the area adjoining the plant machinery and then by painting the machinery parts in especially keyed colors to improve worker efficiency.

"Years of preparation," said L. D. Eldot, sales manager of Sonneborn's building products division, "have gone into 'Productive Coloration.' It was developed by our own research staff in close co-operation with Cecil I. Cady, an outstanding member of the Society of Illuminating Engineers. The recommendations therein are technically correct and completely sound from a practical standpoint as well. We have succeeded in presenting the essentials of illumination and color technology as they affect the work and 'eye health' of all people in all buildings. That's a large order—there are many kinds of buildings—but 'Productive Coloration' can be used in all of them—(Continued on Page 42)

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Spun Rayons and Water-Repellent Finishes

By W. A. NEILL

THE application of the many types of water-resistant finishes to military fabrics has acted as an impetus for improvement of the processing methods for finishing the finer quality dress goods. Because of various chemical impurities which remain in the synthetic fibers, the application of water-resistant finishes has been slower than on cotton.

There has been some misunderstanding as to the correct meaning of the terms *water-repellent* and *waterproofed* finished fabrics. Both of these terms designate fabrics that have been given a water-resistant finish but they should be differentiated between so that the textile laymen can have a clearer understanding of them. A water-repellent fabric is one that has been finished with agents that make the individual yarns water-resistant but permit passage of air through the finished fabric. Water-repellent finishes are applied to light and medium weight dress and outerwear fabrics used for sportswear, shirting and other like types of garments. A waterproofed fabric is one that has had a sheer to heavy film applied to the goods which closes all passage of air through the finished fabric. Waterproofing as such is applied chiefly to heavier goods such as cotton duck, covering materials like awnings, tarpaulins, outdoor furniture fabrics, and fabrics for marine furniture.

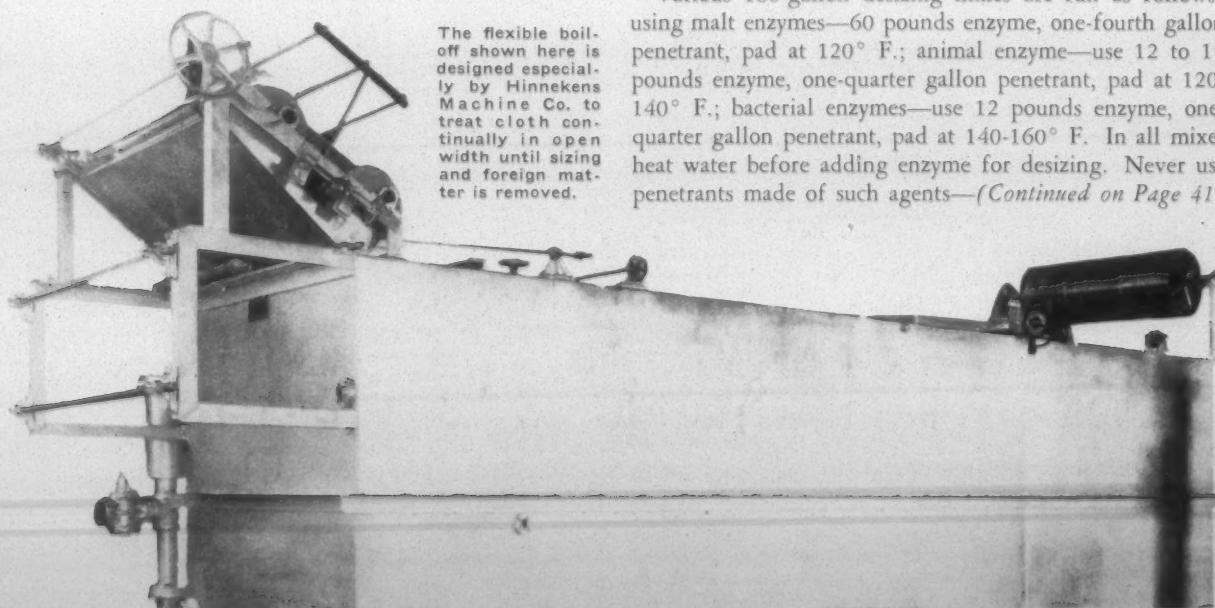
The earlier methods of preparing water-resistant finishes were based on aluminum compounds such as aluminum acetate and soap or other fatty matter; these processes were run by the two-bath methods. A later development was the one-bath method whereby emulsified or colloidal mineral waxes were mixed with aluminum acetate or formate in a single solution and then applied to the goods in a single bath.

The Army and Navy quickly determined that such types

of water-resistant finishes were unsatisfactory, as they break down quickly on exposure to weather as well as dry cleaning and laundering. The recently developed water-repellent finishes still retain aluminum compounds as the basis of preparation but other agents have been combined in these products to give the necessary permanence to the water-repellent finish. Many of these recently developed water-repellent agents, when applied and cured properly, are giving to civilian fabrics those same desirable water-repellent properties required for military fabrics.

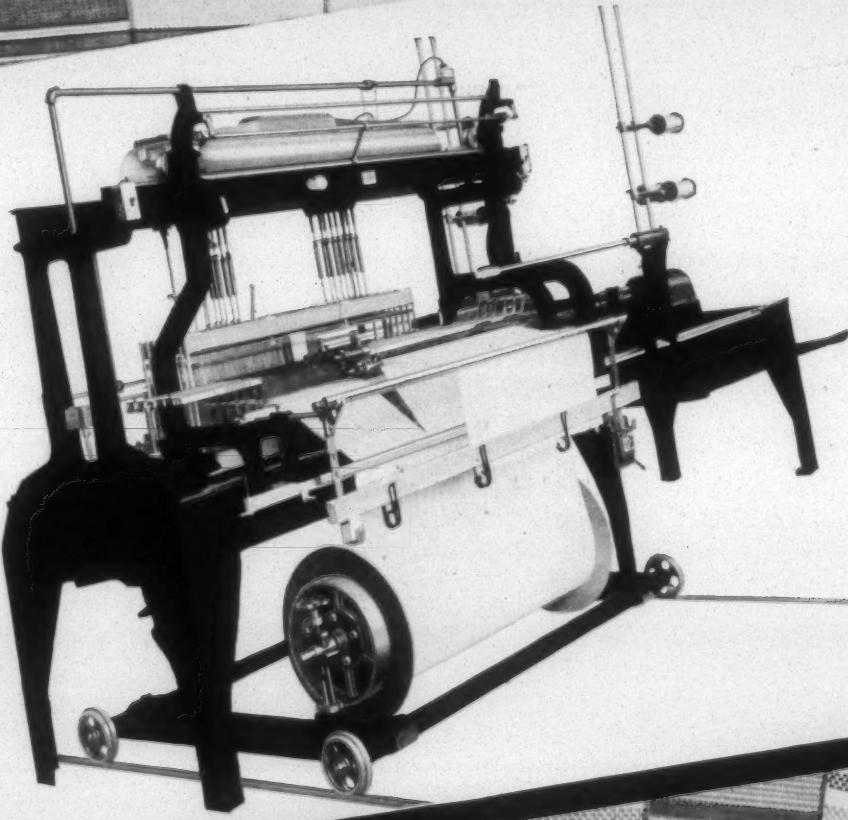
Spun rayon poplin, for windbreakers, raincoats and sport shirts, is very hard to dye and finish because of its tendency to bruise and crack. This is due mostly to the close weave, hard twisted yarns in the warp and filling, and the amount of sizing that is in these yarns after the cloth has been woven. The contents of the cloth is an all spun-rayon with a poplin weave, having a warp construction of 130 ends and a filling of 60 picks, include 27's warp yarns and 29's filling yarns. Since the dyer is aware of these peculiarities, he processes the cloth so that it can be desized and boiled off in open width until the starch has been removed and the yarns softened. A very successful and productive way to prepare the cloth for desizing and boiling off is to sew the loose ends together as the cloth is being taken from the bale. The finishing plant receives the cloth in bales that contain ten to 15 pieces each of 60 to 75 yards per piece. Each piece is sewed together and wound on a wooden shell until approximately a 1,000-yard roll is made. The cloth is wound on the wooden shell by means of a winding machine which has a mechanical mechanism to keep the selvages of the cloth even. The cloth then is run on a mangle machine through a desizing mix.

Various 180-gallon desizing mixes are run as follows: using malt enzymes—60 pounds enzyme, one-fourth gallon penetrant, pad at 120° F.; animal enzyme—use 12 to 15 pounds enzyme, one-quarter gallon penetrant, pad at 120-140° F.; bacterial enzymes—use 12 pounds enzyme, one-quarter gallon penetrant, pad at 140-160° F. In all mixes heat water before adding enzyme for desizing. Never use penetrants made of such agents—(Continued on Page 41)



BARBER-COLMAN

New

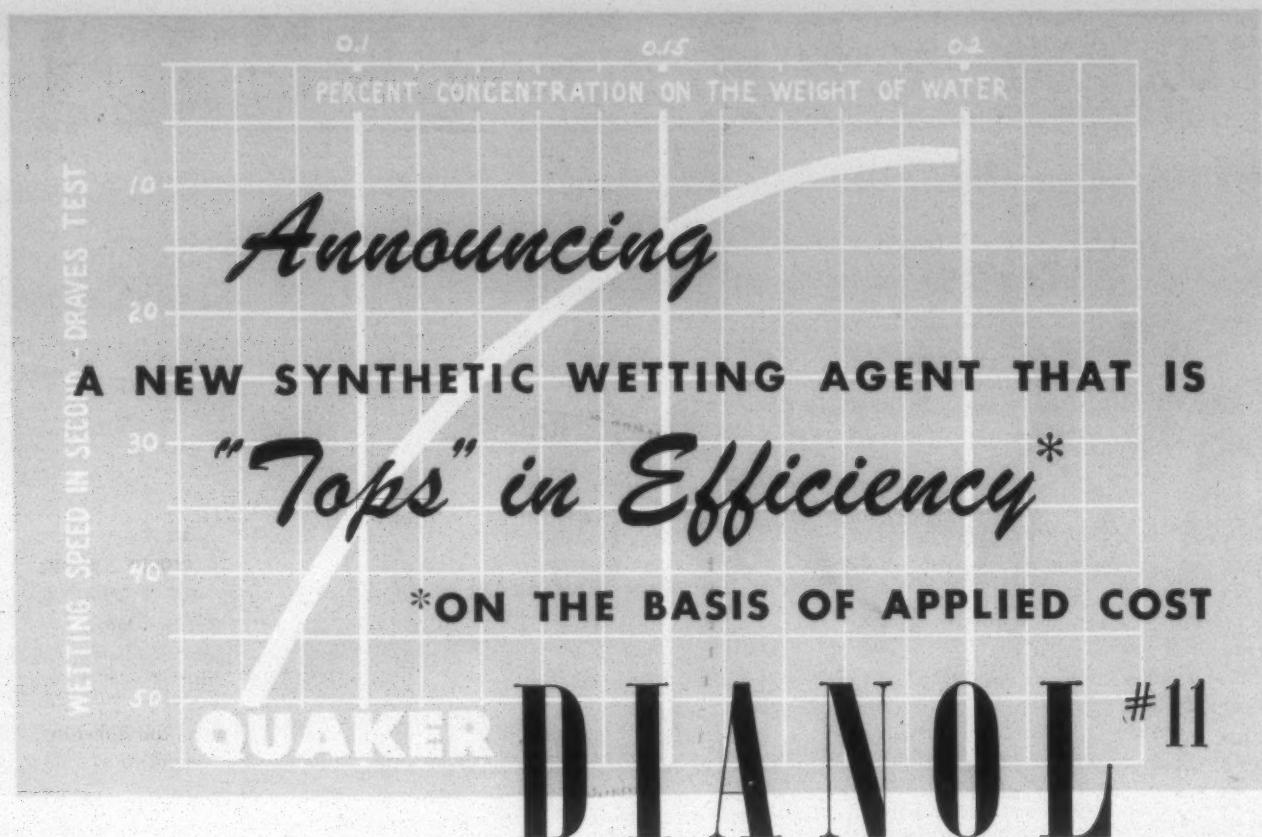


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- Most efficient on the basis of applied cost.
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- Stable and effective in solutions of 1-12 pH.
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- Stable and effective in hard or soft water and over a wide range of temperatures.
- Does not discolor white goods or alter shades.
- Rapidly wets out cotton, wool, rayon or acetate fabrics.

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DYEING AND FINISHING

Notes on Dyes and Dyeing

By GEORGE BROUN

Practical Application of Direct Dyestuffs — Part Nine

Dyestuffs made for the dyeing of acetate rayon have taken on renewed importance due to their ability to dye nylon with the same range of colors and with similarly satisfactory levelness and fastness. A brief resume of the development of acetate colors and the different classes as to application will be outlined in this installment. The trend of present makers of acetate dyestuffs is toward ease of application through great improvement in the dispersion properties and manufacture of various agents to hold acetate dyestuff in colloidal dispersion during the dyeing operation, as well as improving general fastness properties for the entire range of direct dyeing acetate colors.

RAYONS may be divided into two distinct classifications as to dyeing properties. These two are the regenerated cellulose rayons (all viscose, cuprammonium and nitrocellulose synthetic fibers) which possess the same affinity for direct, vats, naphthols and other colors as cottons, while acetate rayon is distinctly different in its chemical make-up, therefore requiring different dyestuffs. During the past few years two new synthetic fibers have found their way into plant use; these fibers are nylon, which dyes best with acetate colors, and casein fiber (aralac) which may be dyed with acetate colors but shows best results with directs and acid colors. Acetate rayon may be chemically described as cellulose acetate while cotton and the regenerated cellulose rayons are cellulose fibers.

The Dreyfus brothers developed the acetate rayon industry from the acetate cellulose airplane wing "dope," wartime industry of 1917-18. Through their investigations in England and the United States, they found out that acetate cellulose rayon could be dyed with basic colors, but that most of the direct colors resisted acetate or stained it lightly. Further investigation showed that coal tar intermediates and dyestuffs possessing OH (hydroxyl), NH₂ (amino) and NO₂ (nitro) groups in their chemical make-up possessed a chemical affinity for acetate cellulose. Taking this as a clue, chemists developed a range of dyestuffs for dyeing acetate rayon by different methods, using the basic colors as one type.

There have been three distinct additional types of colors developed for dyeing acetate rayon. These, beside basic, are water soluble compounds, developed acetates and water

insolubles. Water soluble basic compounds are made soluble through the addition of sulfonic acid groups. These water soluble compounds are stable in a neutral bath but when made slightly acid or alkaline, colors hydrolyze, thus giving a free base which immediately combines with acetate cellulose. One of the disadvantages of this group is in obtaining the proper chemical control, leveling of shade and penetration of yarns and fabrics as well as the difficulty of discharging (stripping) the goods for reworking if off-shade.

Developed acetate colors, color base compounds possessing amino groups, can be absorbed by acetate cellulose, then diazotized and developed with one of the various developing agents such as Resorcine, Phenol, Beta Hydroxy Naphthoic Acid, Beta Naphthol and others.

Water insolubles (dispersible) are finely ground colors prepared chiefly from azo and anthraquinone intermediates and then mixed with dispersing agents whereby they can be dispersed uniformly in a water bath remaining stable in slightly alkaline or acid dyebaths. This type is usually dyed on self fabrics in mild alkaline dyebaths but can be handled equally satisfactorily in baths made acid with acetic or formic acids, thus making these colors of widespread value for dyeing acetate rayon as a self fabric or cross dyeing with direct or wool colors in a mildly alkaline or acid bath in the presence of direct cotton and wool colors, respectively.

There are other types of colors now being applied to acetate rayons chiefly in the skein or hank form; these are selected acid and naphthol colors. The latter may be grouped under developed acetate colors. To date these specialty colors for dyeing acetate are used for limited purposes, though means and methods may be worked out whereby their use will be more widespread. At present, the water insoluble-dispersible-type of acetate colors are the chief ones used on dyeing self and blended acetate yarns and fabrics.

The developed acetate colors are chiefly blacks and navies with a few scatterings of wines and red shades. The chief dyeing equipment used for applying these acetate colors in plants are: *hosiery*—the enclosed rotary and open paddle machines are used for dyeing hosiery; *knit goods*—knit goods may be dyed on special type of enclosed or open dyebecks; *piece goods*—the chief machines used for dyeing all acetate piece goods are the jig and dyebeck. There has been extensive development on the application of acetate

colors on the padder, then finishing up on the dyebeck or jig; *staple fiber*—there has been development work on the dyeing of cut acetate rayon staple fiber on pressure raw stock machines; *yarns*—filament acetate rayon yarns are dyed chiefly on skein machines though experimental work has been carried out on warp and package machines. To date this work remains largely in the experimental stage. Spun staple acetate rayon yarns may be dyed in packages, though the range of colors suitable is limited and the size of packages run may prove this type of yarn dyeing is uneconomical.

Both direct dyeing dispersible and developed acetate rayon colors are distinct in their dyeing properties from direct colors. The acetate colors possess a chemical colloidal affinity for acetate rayon requiring no dye assistant to exhaust them, but are absorbed out of their dispersed dye-bath to the desired shade, while direct colors are substantive in nature and possess a direct affinity for cellulosic and other fibers and exhaust according to temperature and amount of Glauber's or common salt (sodium chloride) that is used in the dyebath.

Fastness in Acetate Colors

Due to distinctive dyeing properties of acetate colors as well as the physical and chemical properties of acetate rayon yarns, acetate dyed goods are evaluated on many additional fastness properties in addition to the usual ones that direct cotton and viscose rayon colors are rated for, such as light, washing, perspiration, effect on shade by metals, etc. The most important of these fastness properties and methods for rating the acetate colors are atmospheric gas fading, wet and dry crocking, sublimation, peroxide bleach, chlorine bleach (hot buffered process), chlorine bleach (cold buck bleach), chlorine bleach (soaping), stripping by acid or alkaline method, effect on shade when diazotized and developed, dry cleaning, effect on acetate shade when cotton or viscose rayon is cleaned by special methods, and color pick-up evaluation at low and high temperatures.

Practically all dyestuff companies and textile processing plants use the uniform fastness tests found in the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists year books, which have been standardized through the co-operation of this organization and dyestuff manufacturers.

Textile Industry Is Experiencing Continued Chemical Shortages

Continued restrictions and shortages in the supply of many chemical items used in the textile industry are in store during the present quarter, according to reports from the War Production Board.

Producers of chemicals report that the caustic soda supply is now more critical than ever because of increased demands from the textile industry. The chlorine situation is pictured by WPB as worse than ever. The unusually bad weather this winter is said to have aggravated this condition by hindering shipments of essential textile chemicals such as chlorine, caustic soda and ammonia, as well as causing some loss in production of chlorinated paraffin, essential to the finishing of duck. Difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of antimony oxide, resins, solvents and iron oxide pigments for flame and waterproofing this fabric is reported.

New Techniques in Dyeing Textiles Are Discussed

A symposium on "Recent Developments in Dye Application and Their Use in Textiles" was conducted Jan. 12 by the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. Speakers who took part in the symposium were: Dr. Paul L. Meunier of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., who spoke on "The Pad-Steam Continuous Dyeing Process;" Paul J. Choquette of General Dyestuff Corp., who spoke on "Recent Developments in the Dyeing of Synthetic Fabrics;" and Henry E. Millson of the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., who spoke on "Current Aspects of Interest in Wool Dyeing."

Dr. Meunier explained that the pad-steam continuous dyeing process is a simple method of applying vat colors continuously to textile fabrics employing steam as a fixing agent for the colors. The new process is based on the observation that reduction of the vat color to the "leuco" and fixation of the "leuco" on the fabric can be carried out completely in a matter of seconds at a temperature of 212° F. in a steam atmosphere. It consists of the steps of padding the fabric with pigment color, drying, re-padding with a solution of reducing agent and caustic alkali and then steaming for a few seconds, followed by the usual oxidizing and soaping process. "The process is flexible," Dr. Meunier said, "and offers advantages over conventional vat dyeing processes in that application costs are reduced and short yardages, as well as long yardages of material, can be run continuously."

Mr. Choquette pointed out that the requirements of our armed forces have greatly expanded the production of the synthetic fabrics. They have also emphasized the importance of dyeing fabrics with colors capable of withstanding end use requirements. "This," Mr. Choquette stated, "has resulted in a trend toward the use of faster colors which should grow when we are able once again to give civilian requirements increased consideration." Mr. Choquette described methods of dyeing colors on rayons (viscose and acetate), high tenacity rayons, aralac (casein fiber), vinyl polymers, nylon, glass fabrics, and various blends with wool, etc. The recent trends in these methods are toward continuous processes which result in increased streamlined production.

"To hold domestic markets against foreign competition in the post-war period," Mr. Millson said, "there must be a reduction in the time required for processing wool." This means a demand for new dyes and for improved application methods. Emphasis is being placed on improved quality and fastness of dyed material. Of the recent developments in the field, three were discussed. These were: minimum chrome in top chrome dyeing; metallized dyes; and continuous dyeing. The advantages of each, with definite information on their application, was given.

Sidney Edelstein, research director for the Hart Products Corp. of New York City, was the principal speaker when the Philadelphia section of the A.A.T.C.C. met recently. Mr. Edelstein sketched the development of permanent cellulose finishes from the century-old experiments of John Mercer to the catalytically activated caustic solutions of cellulose known to the trade today as Celfon and Kopan. "Some applications of permanent cellulose solutions are almost revolutionary," the speaker said, and he predicted still further advances in the post-war textile world.

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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

FITZGERALD, GA.—Fitzgerald Cotton Mills has been sold by Iselin-Jefferson Co. of New York to Courtland Palmer of New York and Mark M. Horblit and Pearson Savage & Co. of Boston. The mill, which has 11,254 spindles and 254 looms, will be operated under the name of Fitzgerald Mills Corp., a Georgia firm capitalized at \$300,000. Mr. Palmer has been elected president, Mr. Horblit vice-president, and Mr. Savage general

in the early history of South Carolina and has a growing collection of relics dating back more than 100 years. The firm was established in 1945 and will observe its centennial this year. It has served the United States Government in five wars, and also made uniform cloth for soldiers of the Confederate States. At the present time Graniteville plants employ some 5,000 persons, with the entire output devoted to high-priority orders.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Gastonia plants of Ranlo Mfg. Co., with sales of E bonds amounting to \$29,575 on an ambitious quota of \$25,000, have sponsored the purchase of 11 field ambulances for the Army. The ambulances cost \$960 each. At the Modena Plant, which assumed \$13,000 of the quota, sales amounted to \$19,925, while at the Lenoir Plant, with a quota of \$11,700, total sales were \$12,000. Personnel Director Hugh Stroup, in announcing the results of the bond sales, added that there had not been a fatality accident at the Modena Plant since Feb. 26, 1944, and none at Ranlo since July 9.

spindles and 97 looms, has been sold to a buyer whose name as yet is undisclosed. Although there has been a 100 per cent change in ownership, management of the company will continue in the same status, according to an announcement by William M. Nixon, president and treasurer. The organization employs some 600 persons in the manufacture of woolen piece goods. The mill has twice been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for production of Army overcoating fabric. Other officials besides Mr. Nixon are: P. L. McGinty, secretary and assistant treasurer; and Everett E. Syms, plant manager.

WARRENVILLE, S. C.—A 35-foot section of the original tract of the pioneer South Carolina and Rail Road Co., constructed in 1830-33 between Charleston and Hamburg, S. C., has been unearthed by excavators on the grounds of the Warren Mill of the Graniteville Co. Samuel H. Swint, president of the manufacturing company, is much interested

ENOREE, S. C.—Officials of Riverdale Mills were guests at a banquet given in their honor Jan. 5 by employees of the plant. Approximately 100 persons were present. C. E. Crocker was toastmaster and introduced the speakers, which included the following representatives of employees: Ott Gentry, carding department; Mrs. Aileen Wiggins, spinning department; Mrs. Minnie Dillard, weaving department; and A. N. Bishop, cloth room. James A. Chapman, president of the company, spoke in appreciation of the services of the mill employees in the war period.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Firestone Textiles, Inc., local plant of Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., has been awarded the National Victory Garden Institute plaque for outstanding performance in connection with its victory garden program during 1944. This marks the second successive year the company has been awarded the plaque. Only 73 of these awards were made in the United States in 1944, and but two of them in the two Carolinas. Harold Mercer, vice-president, states that an even more extensive program is planned for this summer. As a further activity of the plant, 30 convalescent soldiers from Moore General Hospital at Swannanoa, N. C., were entertained at a recent luncheon.

Fourth "E" for Aragon Mills

A third white star has been added to the Army-Navy "E" pennant of the Aragon (Ga.) Mills Division of A. D. Julliard & Co., Inc., indicating that the organization's war efforts have merited this production award for the fourth time. Following notification from Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, C. A. Townes, agent at Aragon, stated that "In accepting the award, the employees and executives of our organization also accept the responsibility which accompanies it, and pledge continuous and redoubled efforts in supplying the critically needed cotton duck to the armed services."

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—The fabricating division of Ware Shoals Mfg. Co. was presented an award Jan. 2 by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. for its safety record. This division has operated 13,755,173 man-hours during a period of five years and ten months without any time being lost due to accidents. J. M. Oeland, personnel director, was master of ceremonies and others on the program included W. C. Summersby, president of Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; Maj. M. E. Hyatt, in charge of safety training in the ordnance branch of the War Department; and R. B. Polk of the insurance company.

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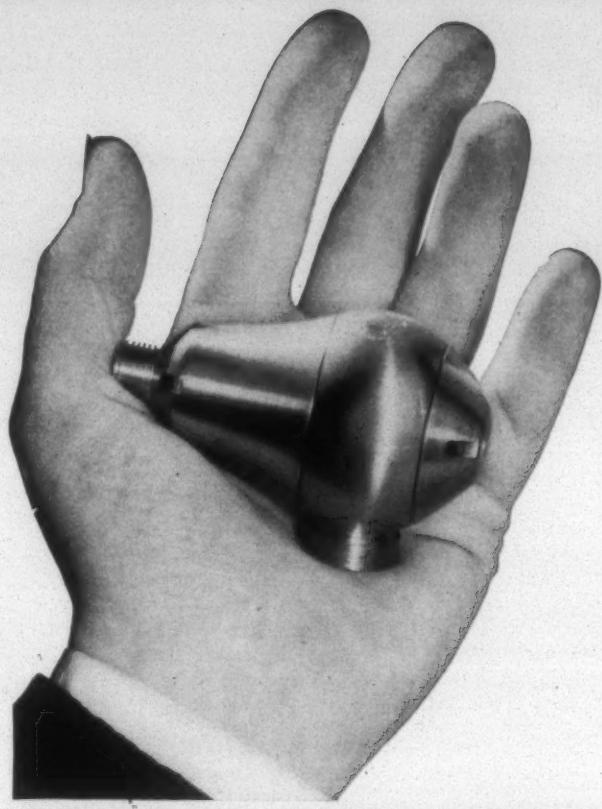
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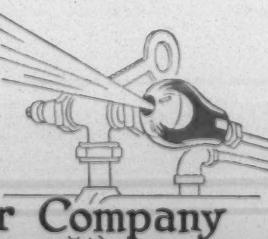
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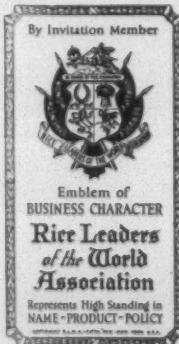
"leaks" in one place; where vapor is made and pushed out. Air pumped in comes out where it is supposed to. The TURBOMATIC (the atomizer with the diaphragm) is efficient . . . Stays so.

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Spartanburg, S. C.	Montgomery & Crawford

Promotions, Resignations, Elections,
Transfers, Appointments, Honors,
Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic
and Associational Activity.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. P. Stevens, Jr., of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has become executive director of the New York chapter of the Red Cross in connection with that organization's 1945 war fund.

J. McClellan Withrow, who recently resigned from the War Production Board, has become associated with Minot, Hooper & Co. He has a wide textile experience both in distribution and mill contact work and while with WPB was chief of the cotton goods branch.

H. M. Gilman, formerly weave room overseer at Jefferson Mills No. 3, Royston, Ga., is now superintendent of weaving for the company's Nos. 1, 2 and 4 plants at Jefferson and Crawford, Ga. R. V. Carlyle has been promoted to overseer of weaving at Mill No. 1. R. P. Hall is now night superintendent at Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 4. He has been succeeded as cloth room overseer at Mill No. 1 by C. B. Armstrong. The Jefferson Mills Overseers Club held its annual meeting last month at Athens, Ga.

C. W. Pettit has resigned as superintendent of the Apalache Plant of Victor-Monaghan Co., Arlington, S. C., because of ill health. His duties will be taken over by D. C. Turrentine, Jr., who continues in charge of the company's Greer (S. C.) Plant.

W. H. Gibson, Jr., superintendent of Martha Mills at Thomaston, Ga., has been awarded the Silver Beaver, one of the highest honors in Boy Scout work. He has been elected a district chairman of the Boy Scout Flint River Council for the eighth consecutive year.

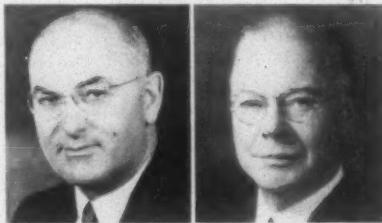


Carl I. Taber, left, manager of fabric development for the DuPont acetate division, was installed in New York Jan. 10 as president of the American Association of Textile Technologists . . . Another outstanding DuPont associate, Dr.

Elmer K. Bolton, received the Perkin Medal Jan. 5 from the American section, Society of Chemical Industry, for "outstanding work in applied chemistry." Dr. Bolton joined DuPont in 1915 and has been the company's chemical director since 1930.

Joseph P. Govin has been appointed manager of the export department of A. Steinam Co., Inc., cotton and rayon converters at New York. He has been in the export business for the past 23 years.

Howard F. Whitworth, second shift overseer for Gastonia (N. C.) Weaving Co. for the past four years, has been named to succeed the late James W. Fox as managing director of the plant. He has been with the firm 19 years.



Henry W. Foulds, left, has been elected president of the Permutit Co. of New York, and W. Spencer Robertson, right, has been elevated to the chairmanship of the firm's board of directors. Permutit manufactures a line of water conditioning chemicals and equipment for industry.

F. H. Weismuller has been appointed director of sales of the pigments department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Wilmington, Del. Mr. Weismuller, who was production manager, succeeds John F. Daley, recently made general manager of the department. R. A. Kaiser, assistant production manager, will succeed Mr. Weismuller, and C. E. Rossee, manager of the Baltimore, Md., pigments plant, has been transferred to Wilmington to become assistant production manager.

D. J. Quillen of Spartanburg, S. C., who has represented Sterling Ring Traveler Co. in the South for a number of years, has been appointed the firm's Southern manager.

Frank Ward, formerly divisional manager in charge of sales to the textile industry for Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y., has been elevated to the position of assistant industrial sales manager. He has been associated with the company 26 years.

H. C. Allen, Jr., of Pacific Mills and John M. Reeves of Reeves Bros., Inc., have been named by the Southern Garment Manufacturers Association to an advisory committee made up of associate members.

I. J. Stanley, Jr., has been promoted to manager of heavy chemical sales and A. P. Kroeger to manager of intermediate chemical sales in the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo. G. W. Burhman will be Mr. Stanley's assistant.

C. H. Coryat, vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York, and Thomas W. Little, assistant treasurer of Bemis Bros. Bag Co., have been appointed members of the Office of Price Administration's burlap industry advisory committee.

Robert Lassiter, chairman of the board of Mooresville (N. C.) Cotton Mills, has been re-appointed board chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. Edwin Malloy, president and treasurer of Cheraw (S. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc., is a member of the board, and George M. Wright, president of Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., is a director of the bank's Charlotte branch.

. . . R. E. Henry, president and treasurer of Dunecan Mills, has been elected a director of the First National Bank at Greenville, S. C. . . . R. W. Arrington, president of Union Bleachery at Greenville, has been re-elected a director of the South Carolina National Bank.

Baxter S. Sellars, for more than 25 years associated with Cone Export & Commission Co. in New York, has retired from active duty with the firm. He has been manager of the sample and printing department of the company for the past two years.

E. J. Hertwig has been promoted from superintendent of the Bibb Mfg. Co. Payne Mill at Macon, Ga., to superintendent of twisting and weaving at the company's Columbus (Ga.) Plant. H. Grady Morgan is now superintendent of the No. 2 Mill at Macon, and B. Funderburke is overseer of twisting and winding at this plant. In the Bibb sales department, G. P. Barnwell and W. A. Chappell have been appointed assistants to P. E. Findlay, general sales manager.

WITH THE MILITARY—First Lieut. M. M. Trotter, III, son of the vice-president and director of purchasing for Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now listed as a prisoner of the Germans after having been reported missing in action. . . . Cpl. H. N. Slater, Jr., son of the president of S. Slater & Sons, Inc., Slater, S. C., is now stationed in Europe with an Army Signal Corps unit. . . . Lieut.-Comdr. Henry C. Taylor, placed on inactive duty by the Navy, has resumed his duties as a partner in Taylor, Clapp & Beall, New York selling house. . . . John Hallett, son of H. K. Hallett, general manager of the Kendall Co. plants in North and South Carolina, graduates this month from midshipman's school at Northwestern University in Chicago with a commission as an ensign in the United States Naval Reserve. . . . J. C. Harris, prior to the war with Deering, Milliken & Co. at New York and at one time associ-

—(Continued on Page 38)

Houghton Wool Tops

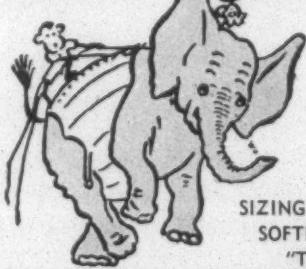
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TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to textile manufacturing and distribution are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Why Less Cotton Goods?

The Census Department reports that the consumption of lint cotton during December, 1944, was 760,740 bales as against 851,180 bales in December, 1943, and 935,511 bales in December, 1942.

In other words the consumption of lint cotton was

	Bales
December, 1942	935,511
December, 1943	851,180
December, 1944	760,740

Upon the basis of an average four yards to the pound, which may or may not be exactly correct, the production of cotton goods was

	Yards
December, 1942	1,600,000,000
December, 1943	1,450,000,000
December, 1944	1,300,000,000

Upon the basis of four yards per pound, December, 1943, produced 150,000,000 less yards than December, 1942, and there was another decline of 150,000,000 yards in December, 1944. Southern mills were responsible for about 80 per cent of the loss in production because most of the cotton spindles are in the South.

Our cotton mills produced approximately 300,000,000 less yards of cotton goods in December, 1944, than in December, 1942, which was upon the basis of a loss of 3,600,000,000 yards per year, and that is why there is now a shortage of cotton goods.

The decrease in production is probably greater than the figure named, for in July, 1942, the consumption of lint cotton by United States cotton mills

was 995,000 bales and for many months it averaged very near that figure.

We have just as many spindles now as in the summer of 1942 and the production should really be greater because many mills were then adjusting themselves to new fabrics which the Army needed more than those they were making.

The managers of the cotton mills in the South are to a large extent the same persons and are no less interested in the war now than in 1942. They are just as much interested in obtaining every possible pound of production.

Faced with this decline in production at a time when the armed forces and Lend-Lease need a monthly production of cotton goods even greater than in 1942, government men are now running here and there over the South trying to remedy the situation.

Why did the cotton mills of the United States, and especially those of the South, produce so much less cotton goods per month in 1944 than in 1942, and why will they probably produce even less per month in 1945 than in 1944?

The New Deal theories and the CIO are largely responsible for the situation which exists today and which may have a serious effect upon our armed forces and our relations with countries which have been rescued from the Axis.

The CIO has come into the South, with government encouragement, and has, as always, reduced the efficiency of the workers. It has slowed down production in many mills.

Many young men have been called from the cotton mills into the armed forces and in many cases the wives of the young men, finding that they were to receive \$50 per month allotment, also quit work.

Since the summer of 1942 the War Labor Board has advanced wages several times and many employees, finding that they can make enough for their needs by working three days or four days per week, regularly remain idle the other two or three days.

Another wage advance is now proposed and with it will undoubtedly come an increase in the number of days some employees are absent.

Textile machinery is subject to wear, and this wear is much more rapid when it is operated on two shifts and very much more when operated three shifts.

Many mills are so aware of the injury to their machinery by the third shift that they doubt that the profits derived from that shift compensate them for the added deterioration.

Some mills have for that reason refused to operate a third shift and others have done so solely for the purpose of aiding the Army in securing needed textiles.

The pending order of the War Labor Board requiring a premium for third shift workers in South-

ern cotton mills will do much to reduce third shift operations and further reduce production.

Machinery which is rapidly wearing out, by reason of second and third shift operations, should be replaced, but the government almost entirely eliminated the enlargement of existing plants and reduced the replacement of worn machinery by forcing manufacturers of textile machinery to turn their equipment to the manufacture of shells and war goods which could have been made by others.

The Army and Navy have taken men from the mills and given their wives an allotment sufficient to make it unnecessary for them to continue to spin or weave.

The CIO has encouraged mill employees to slow down operations and reduce production and to refuse to co-operate with management.

The War Labor Board has continued to approve wage advances and to make it possible for employees to earn all the money they need while working only three or four days per week.

It now proposes further wage advances which will result in still fewer days being worked and it proposes to order an additional compensation for the third shift, thereby making it less profitable and encouraging its abandonment.

The mills swarm with government cost accountants, who harrass and annoy the management and try to obtain information which may be used to the mills' detriment.

While textile machinery manufacturers have now been permitted to step up production, the government itself regulates deliveries and in many cases the equipment does not go where it will do the most to increase the production of goods.

A lot of men and women, who are perfectly capable of bearing arms, or at least serving in the supply services, are drawing substantial salaries while assuming authority and telling Southern textile mills how they should operate.

The textile manufacturers of the South are loyal and wish to do their utmost to help win the war, but they must constantly carry upon their backs the War Labor Board, the CIO, government cost accountants, and a multitude of other government agents, most of which appear to be as much interested in establishing New Deal ideas as in promoting the production of war goods.

There are as many spindles and looms as there were in 1942 and textile manufacturers are just as much interested in winning the war; nevertheless, in December, 1944, the production of cotton goods was approximately 300,000,000 yards less than in December, 1942, and under the new order of the War Labor Board, the decrease will undoubtedly reach a much higher figure during 1945.

The government and its step-child, the CIO, have piled troubles high upon the backs of textile manu-

facturers and the government has now employed an additional army of prodders in an effort to obtain the production of goods which our fighting forces need but which has been made impossible through government and CIO activities.

There are very few textile manufacturers who do not have a son or brother in the armed forces and most of them would operate looms themselves if it would help win the war, but the government has in its effort to establish New Deal ideas and ideals reduced the production of textiles in spite of all the efforts of the textile manufacturers.

Not a single factor in the reduction of the output of textiles can justly be blamed upon the textile manufacturers.

A Letter to Home

Extracts from a letter from a Gastonia, N. C., officer with a famous fighting division up on the western front which has seen action since D-day . . . "attended a court-martial today as a witness, and saw three men get life . . . life for what? . . . for leaving the front lines in time of battle . . . over here we call it 'desertion' . . . back home it is called striking . . . here we are suffering from a shortage of ammunition and supplies, fighting and dying, and back home they are striking in defense plants . . . wish I could get a chance to talk to some of the strikers" . . . incidentally, the officer added: "am feeling blue tonight . . . have just seen one of my best sergeants lose both his arms and part of his leg . . . it was tough, for he was one of the best and I thought a whole lot of him."

Taken for Ride

(Reprint)

To The Chattanooga-News Free Press:

I do not like Pegler, he is a scandal-monger. But sometimes what he says makes us think. Some years ago we paid 50 cents a week union dues. We received \$500 death benefit and \$8 a week sick benefit. We now pay 75 cents a week and expected an increase in benefits, but instead received a cut to \$250 death benefit and \$5 a week sick benefit. Well, according to Pegler the heads voted themselves a large retirement pay and raised their pay so they would not have so much in the treasury. Are they any better than us working men who have to retire on social security?

No, we are a bunch of saps who have been taken for a ride.

I think we ought to have some laws made protecting the working men against the racketeers, such as making reports and other regulations as insurance companies have to comply with. G. V. DEWEY.

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Cotton Goods Market

The War Production Board has reminded the textile industry that Direction Nine to General Conservation Order M-317, issued Dec. 23, which restricts the sale or delivery of carded cotton weaving sale yarn in counts of 20's or coarser except to fill certain rated orders, becomes effective Jan. 15. The reminder was made to correct the impression, which has gained some circulation, that the direction does not become effective until after Jan. 15, officials of WPB's textile, clothing and leather bureau said.

The direction prohibits the sale or delivery from Jan. 15 through March 31, inclusive, of any carded cotton weaving sale yarn, single or ply, colored, white, tinged or waste, in counts of 20's or coarser, except to fill direct orders of the Army, Navy, United States Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration, indirect rated orders of these agencies, or orders on ratings assigned by WPB on Form WPB-2842. The order further provides that effective Jan. 15, no carded cotton yarn or roving, in counts of 205s or coarser, shall be used in any tufted, shag or chenille fabrics or products.

To assure their channeling to the more essential end products, rejects of all fabrics obtained with priority assistance have been brought under tighter regulation, the War Production Board has announced.

By amendment of the textile, clothing and leather order, M-328, rejects obtained by a manufacturer under priority are added to Schedule B, and so may be used or disposed of only on specific authorization or under a priority rating at least as high as the one by which the goods were originally acquired. Formerly, Schedule B covered only specific types of rejects, and other rejected materials were considered "free goods." Rejects of military type twills, poplins and sateens, formerly under automatic release for specified uses, have now been placed on Schedule B and are subject to the same restrictions as other types of fabrics.

Profusion of priority ratings for cotton gray goods has presented mills and selling houses with a problem over which requests to honor, it is noted in the Worth Street market. Already a number of government agencies are said to be scrapping among themselves as to whose contracts should be given preference. Sellers, unless otherwise directed, state that they are filling those priorities which are presented first, and in the order of importance in rating.

Despite the seeming inactivity in the gray goods market, the volume of trading consummated during the first weeks of the new year was estimated as being rather substantial. Priorities accounted for the bulk of the business and only a minor portion of the total released found its way into consumer hands, it was generally admitted.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

fabrics for diversified uses

1410 BROADWAY

44 LEONARD STREET

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK

Cotton Yarns Market

Military requirements for combat field wire, which require 30/2 and 14's carded cotton yarns for insulation, have been increased 25 per cent for the first quarter of 1945, War Production Board officials told a recent meeting of the carded yarn industry advisory committee. As a result of this increased requirement, contractors for field wire will require poundages of these yarns in excess of the amounts ordered by them during the last six months of 1944, WPB said.

Continued urgent need for carded cotton yarns for Army duck was stressed at the meeting. Direction Nine to Conservation Order M-317, issued last month for the purpose of making more yarns available for urgent military requirements for cotton duck and duck substitutes, was approved by members of the committee. This direction, effective Jan. 15, reserves the production of 20's and coarser carded weaving yarn for military rated orders or orders bearing a preference rating assigned by WPB on Form WPB-2842.

Cotton lint consumed during December totaled 760,740 bales, compared to 836,541 in November and 851,180 in December last year, according to Census Bureau reports. Consumption for the five months ended Dec. 31 totaled 4,027,236 bales, compared to 4,272,392 in the corresponding period of 1943.

Cotton spindles active during December numbered 22,219,768, compared with 22,257,040 during November, and 22,573,582 during December a year ago. Cotton spindles active during December included: in cotton-growing states 17,348,312 compared with 17,342,464 in November and 17,416,580 in December a year ago; and in the New England states, 4,330,290 compared with 4,376,324 and 4,620,176.

It is reported in the Philadelphia market that preliminary statements by a number of the largest producers in the South of cotton textile products show their 1944 net earnings far below those of 1943. Figured on this basis, it is estimated by yarn interests that 1944 income, after taxes and charges for the entire cotton textile industry will be many millions below the previous year. This is said to reflect difficult operating conditions, including manpower loss and relative inefficiency of transient workers hired to replace skilled help that was drafted or withdrew voluntarily; reduced output per worker and per machine; increased unit cost of manufacture, etc.

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YARNS
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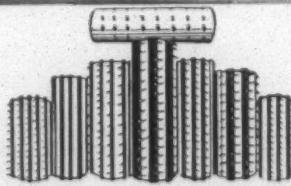
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Complete Spinning Unit as Follows:

- 2—Blending Feeders.
- 1—Bale Breaker.
- 1—Whitin Downstroke Cleaner with Cage Section.
- 1—3-Beater Kitson 40" Single Process Picker with Hopper.
- 24—40" Cards, 12" Coilers.
- 20—Deliveries of Whitin Drawing, 12" Coilers.
- 2—12x6 Saco & Pettee Slubbers, 72 Spindles each.
- 2—10x5 Saco-Pettee Slubbers, 120 Spindles each.
- 10—Dobson Barlowe 8x3½ Speeders, 160 Spindles each, used for making 4's yarn.
- 8—Frames of Mason Spinning, 3¼" gauge, 2¼" ring, 252 Spindles per frame. Ideal for making 8's yarn.
- 2—6" gauge Spoolers for 5x7 Spools, 100 Spindles each.
- 1—No. 30 Foster Winder, 100 Spindles, cones and tubes.
- 2—Draper Twisters, 4½" ring, 5½" gauge, 108 Spindles each.
- 2—H & B Twisters, 4½" ring, 5½" gauge, 120 Spindles each.
- 1—10x5 Fly Twister with an 8-ply Creel.

Humidifiers—Motors—Shafting—Belting and Shop Equipment.

All above machinery is now in operation and we can make prompt delivery. You do not have to buy any real estate but can rent building in which machinery is now in, very cheap. This plant is located in North Carolina. If interested contact us immediately.

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THE TIME**



To look over your worn belts and have them repaired. We can do either or both. No charge for estimate. Call today.

GREENVILLE BELTING CO.

Manufacturers of Leather Belting

Day 2218 — Phones — Nite 3916

I WANT a superintendent's job with small yarn mill. Employed at present as superintendent of a large mill. Would appreciate any inquiry. Good reasons for desiring to change. Address "Box 401," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent small carded yarn mill located in North Carolina, South Carolina or Georgia. 18 years experience carding, spinning, twisting, single and ply, coarse and fine counts; and winding. No experience on colored stock. 10 years as general overseer of carding and spinning; 3 years as assistant superintendent; at present employed but desire to make a change. Address "Box K-21," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent; now assistant superintendent of yarn mills, but can handle weaving and would like to make change; would like to have superintendent's job of average size small mill, or would like to have assistant superintendent's job in any size mill; 38 years of age and can furnish best of references. Address "E-26," care Textile Bulletin.

SEEKING SALES CONNECTION—Practical mill man; former plant manager of large Southern mill; some sales experience. N. C. State textile graduate; age 45; married. Desire sales connection with machinery or supply manufacturer. Salary or commission. A-1 references. Apply "C. S. C.," care Textile Bulletin.

SALESMAN AVAILABLE—Desire connection with reliable concern. 12 years calling on all types of manufacturers in the Carolinas, including textile plants. Age 40; married; now employed. P. O. Box 1737, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Job as Overseer of Brownell Twisting or Spinning. Experienced. Large family. Address "Brownell Twisting," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED with some large textile concern which has no system at all in their supply room, to put it on a modern method, with the intention of becoming supply room manager or assistant purchasing agent. 18 years' experience. Can furnish references. Write "E. H.," care Textile Bulletin.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, or General Overseer of Weaving; now employed as assistant superintendent. All blends of Rayon and Cotton. C & K Dobby Fancies, X. K. and X. D. Draper Looms. Good manager of help. 20 years' experience. Address "C. & K.," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of large mill; 22 years' experience on all types machines, colors and white, blends and mixes; know how to keep down costs and how to handle Southern labor. Have practical and technical experience; can handle carding, spinning, and weaving on Draper looms E, X, XD, O & L. Model looms; now employed as assistant superintendent but desire to make change at once. Can furnish best of references. Address "Y," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Cloth Room; have had 35 years' experience on all kinds of goods; 30 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Write "Box J-17," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

New England Mill Supply Company, with large potential market, would like to contact Southern manufacturer as exclusive representative in New England on the following items:

Shuttles
Harness Frames
Heddles
Reeds (Metal and Pitch Band)
Vulcanized Fibre Cans and Trucks
Shuttle Fur
Spinning Tapes
Cotton Rope and Banding
and other textile mill specialties.

Reply to Advertiser "No. J-71,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED TIME STUDY MAN

With experience and college training preferred for nationally known textile firm. Good post-war possibilities and few reconversion problems. This is a permanent position with well established company. Give age, draft status, together with complete outline of experience and salary expected. All replies confidential.

Write "F-29,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Cotton Mill Superintendent
for 65,000-spindle Print Cloth Mills, making 30s and 40s yarns. Applicant to be good manager of help, and who knows the mill business in all departments, and who has the ability to operate successfully such a mill with the quality and quantity production, and who also has had some experience in changing over such a mill to spin and weave Rayon Yarns. State in application your qualifications, experience, age and salary expected, all of which will be considered confidential. Address your reply to "XYZ," care Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

39-YEAR-OLD SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN
wishes to make desirable connection with a reputable company that needs a man familiar with every phase of grey goods manufacturing, and carding of synthetic blends. Have worked in every department of textile plant, and had successful selling experience for past eight years, also know textile costs and office management. Interested strictly in sales or sales management. An interview can be arranged if you want a high type man to handle southern sales or as sales representative. Pleasantly known to practically all southern textile executives.

Write "V-24,"
care Textile Bulletin.

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**WANTED: Overseer and Shift Foreman,
Twisting and Weaving Departments.
Rayon Tire Cord Plant. Located in the
South. Good opportunity for Capable
men.**

Address "J-D," care Textile Bulletin

CLASSIFIED — Continued on Page 38

Over Forty-five Years of Dependable and Confidential **EMPLOYMENT SERVICE**

for textile mills, converters and selling houses requiring managers, superintendents, stylists, designers, salesmen, overseers, second hands, fixers, etc.
Phone, wire or write us your personnel requirements.

CHARLES P. RAYMOND SERVICE, Inc.

Phone: Liberty 6547

294 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON 8, MASS.

PERSONALS

(Continued from Page 30)—

MANAGER AVAILABLE
Thoroughly experienced all phases cotton yarn mill from buying cotton to selling product. Also had years of experience on colored and novelty yarns. At present employed but have reason for considering change.

Write "Manager,"
care Textile Bulletin.

DYER and DYE TESTER—EXPERIENCED
Ohio Producer of dyestuffs requires immediately an experienced man familiar with the latest technique of dyeing all types of fibres used in textile industry. Applicants should give complete information, including past experience and training, salary desired in first letter.

Write "Box 16," care Textile Bulletin.

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I can now fill your orders for KROME-WELD cot and apron cement in the original glass jars same as I used to put it in.

Send orders to
H. C. SWANN
1206 Pine St., Kingsport, Tenn.

WANTED
Overseer to assume charge of production in small yarn mill in Virginia. Excellent prospect for advancement. Write, giving full details of experience, age, education, family status, etc.

Write "Box K-6,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED
Position as accountant. Have had several years in textile accounting and am now secretary of a cotton mill. Have completed a course of accounting training. Good references.

Write "E-M," care Textile Bulletin.

PARTNER WANTED
Have available 25 spinning frames, 5,000 spindles, old style Whiting, but in good running condition; now running. Would like to have the backing of some person or firm who has the other equipment to operate a small yarn mill, or who would finance a small yarn mill. Have had considerable experience in management.

Write "Spinning," care Textile Bulletin.

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514 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Former Member Examining Corps
U. S. Patent Office

SOUTHERN PLASTIC MOLDER
desires sales agent for plastic textile machine parts.

Write "Agent,"
care Textile Bulletin.

FOR BEST RESULTS
USE
TEXTILE BULLETIN WANT ADS

ed with Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C., has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. . . . Lieut.-Col. Warren R. Williams, Jr., son of the manager of Father George Mills, Sanford, N. C., recently was mentioned in press association reports as an officer of an Army infantry outfit fighting in Belgium. Colonel Williams is 27 years old and has three brothers in service, one each in the Air Corps, Army Medical Corps and the Navy. . . . Col. Clyde B. Bell has assumed command of the Charlotte Quartermaster Depot, succeeding the late Col. C. W. Woodward, who died last month. Colonel Bell has recently returned from Army duty in the Central Pacific.

Robert L. Skov, who is in charge of the sale of industrial chemicals in Latin America for Hercules Powder Co., leaves this month on a six months' trip to distributors of the company's chemicals in 13 countries. He will visit Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Canal Zone, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Trinidad, Puerto Rico and Cuba.

W. J. Fullerton has been appointed to the New York executive committee of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Inc., Danville, Va. This committee has had charge of the company's sales activities since April, 1941. Mr. Fullerton joined the company in August, 1929, and was located in Danville until he was transferred to the New York office in July, 1941.

H. C. Allington has been appointed assistant general sales manager for the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., New York, and its subsidiary, the American Wire Fabrics Corp. Mr. Allington became associated with Wickwire Spencer in February, 1944, as sales research engineer in charge of the development and expansion of markets.

P. G. McAusland, for the past two years comptroller of the Reliance Electric & Engineering Co., Cleveland, O., has been elected treasurer, succeeding H. M. Hitchcock, who retired Dec. 31. Mr. McAusland will continue to serve as comptroller.

A new division in the organization of the General Electric Co., to be known as the chemical department, has been created by the board of directors and Dr. Zay Jeffries, technical director of the company's lamp department, has been elected vice-president in charge.

Charles H. A. Schmitt has been given the task of organizing and directing the new research department of Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York. The company states that with establishment of its research facilities it can offer a wider and more useful service to the textile industry.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT—Harold Connell has been appointed assistant director of the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board. . . . Thomas Hodges has resigned from the Office of Price Administration's primary prod-

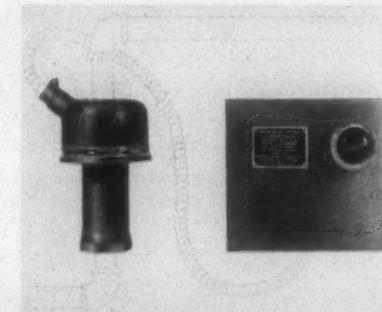
ucts division. He was at one time connected with Duncan Mills at Greenville, S. C. . . . Martin H. Horcher, deputy chief of WPB's wool branch, has been appointed chief of the wool branch, wool, cordage and textile machinery division. . . . William T. Dewey has been made chief of the woolen piece goods unit.

J. Louie Lynch of Joshua L. Baily Co. was installed as president of the Atlanta Textile Club at the luncheon meeting of the club Jan. 8. Other officers installed were: Thomas L. Osborne of Sterling Textile Co., vice-president; C. A. Peterman of Iselin-Jefferson Co., secretary; and Keith Quarterman of Hesslein & Co., treasurer.

R. J. Wheeler has become associated with Carter Traveler Co. of Gastonia, N. C., as chief metallurgist. Mr. Wheeler has had wide experience with metals and at present is engaged in equipping the company's laboratories for future product development.

New Electric Level Float Control Available

The Hancock Valve Division of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., has announced the Hancock electric level float control. The manufacturer states that this level control, shown in the accompanying illustration, was designed by experi-



enced engineers and which has been used in plants throughout the country for the past six years. It gives accurate and dependable liquid level to within a fraction of an inch and is automatically and mechanically trouble free.

The manufacturer's new level control catalog states that it is free from electrical switching or contacts within or without the float chamber. There are no levers, linkages, bellows, stuffing boxes, cooling fins, mercury switches or wearing parts. By the simple adjusting of a screw the level of the liquid can be raised or lowered. A complete illustrated and descriptive catalog of the Hancock level control will be sent on request to anyone interested.

OBITUARY

R. S. Lewis, 64, formerly secretary-treasurer of Moroweb Cotton Mill Co. and the old Monarch Mills at Dallas, N. C., died at his home in Dallas this month following a short illness. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, three sons and four sisters. Funeral services were conducted Jan. 13.

C. P. Tillotson, 47, assistant manager and paymaster of the Appalachia Plant of Victor-Monaghan Co. at Arlington, S. C., died unexpectedly Jan. 11. He had been connected with Victor-Monaghan 25 years. Survivors include his wife, father, five brothers and three sisters.

Capt. C. E. Clark, Jr., associated with Entwistle Mfg. Co. at Rockingham, N. C., before the war, was killed in action on Leyte Island in the Philippines Nov. 23. Captain Clark was an outstanding student while studying textiles at North Carolina State College and received many decorations during his 32 months of service in the Pacific. He is survived by his wife, parents, a brother and two sisters.

J. S. Reece, 44, widely known as an authority on cotton, died at his home in Birmingham, Ala., this month.

J. W. Fox, Sr., 61, general manager of Gastonia (N. C.) Weaving Co., died at his home in Gastonia Jan. 7. He had been associated with his company in various supervisory positions since 1929. Surviving are his wife, four sons, three daughters, a brother and four sisters.

Sgt. A. A. Drake, III, son of the secretary and vice-president of Bibb Mfg. Co. at Macon, Ga., was killed in action in France last month, according to a report from the War Department to his parents. He was a student at the Citadel in Charleston, S. C., prior to entering the Army. Surviving, besides his parents, are one brother and his grandmother.

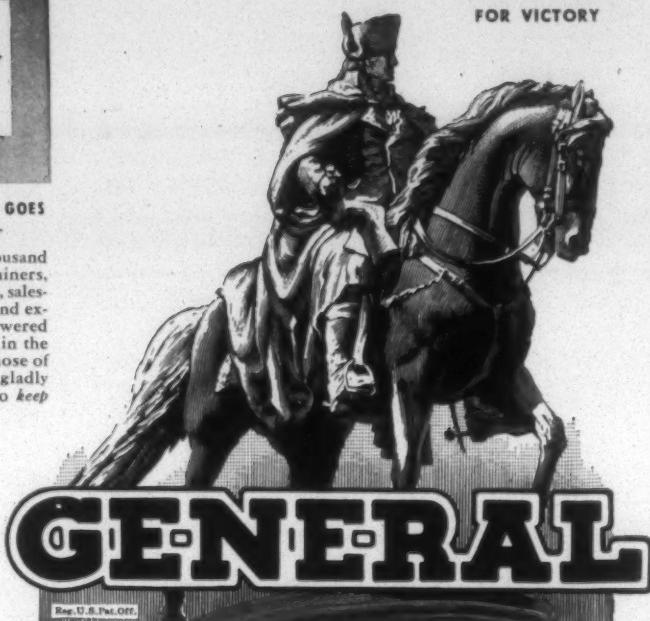
E. M. Gardo, 67, overseer of warping at Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., died this month following a short illness. Survivors include his wife, five sons, four daughters, two sisters, seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.



GENERAL COAL GOES
TO WAR—

More than a thousand of our men—miners, machinists, clerks, salesmen, engineers and executives have answered the call to serve in the armed forces. Those of us left behind gladly "Close Ranks" to keep the coal rolling.

BUY WAR BONDS
FOR VICTORY



High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va., and Connellsville Coke from Pennsylvania.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



Genuine Third Vein Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



Genuine New River Smokeless, Beckley or Sewell seam from Raleigh County, W. Va., C. & O. and Virginian Railroads.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wiscoal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.



Steam and domestic coals from a number of producing districts.

ANTHRACITE—Hazle Brook Premium . . . Raven Run

Our personnel with the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assures proper application of one of the above brands and effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

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NEW YORK

CHARLESTON
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PITTSBURGH

Interpretation of L-215 Is Issued

In the replacement of used machinery with new in a textile mill, War Production Board permission is not required under Order L-215 if the fabric or yarn production output of a plant will be at least as great after installation of the new machinery, WPB has reported. This clarification was made by issuance of Interpretation Three to General Limitation Order L-215 (Textile, Clothing and Leather Machinery), Jan. 13. Under paragraph (e) of L-215, no mill that at any time in the period from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, 1944, inclusive, produced any textile fabric or yarn shall be dismantled without specific permission in writing from WPB.

Suspension Orders for Two Mills

Piedmont Mills of Gastonia, N. C., manufacturer of cotton yarns, must deliver its entire production only on rated orders for the first two quarters of 1945, because the firm illegally diverted 224,110 pounds of yarns to unrated orders during 1944, the compliance division of the War Production Board has announced. Suspension Order S-681,

issued by the compliance division, charges that Max, Sam B., Esther S., and Rose Goldberg, partners in the Piedmont Mills ownership, filled unrated orders for 224,110 pounds of cotton knit twist carded yarns during the first and second quarters of 1944. This action violated General Conservation Order M-317 controlling cotton yarn production and textile distribution and sale, WPB officials said.

Highland Cotton Mills of High Point, N. C., has also been directed by WPB to deliver its entire yarn production only on rated orders until July, 1945. All the firm's production in the 8's through 18's yarns will be affected, officials said. Suspension Order S-687 charges that 324,631 pounds of yarn were diverted by the corporation on unrated orders during the first half of 1944. In January, 1944, the corporation also violated Priorities Regulation No. 1 by refusing to accept a rated order from a customer, WPB said. Subsequently this rated order was accepted but refused precedence over other unrated contracts, WPB officials charged.

Ball Bearing Industry Is Praised

Tribute was paid this month to the American ball bearing industry for its efforts in manufacturing special bearings for the now-famous Norden bombsight—use of which would have been considerably restricted had this country not been able to become independent of former imports from Germany, Sweden and Switzerland. While only two years ago our whole war effort was in danger of being seriously handicapped, says the Army Air Forces, today the bearing industry has destroyed that threat and is producing enough bearings to meet constantly increasing demands.

Scale Service for the Textile Industry
We Repair All Makes
KRON SCALE DIVISION, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
JOHNSTON BLDG. — CHARLOTTE, N. C. — PHONE 2-1903

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WOODSIDE BLDG., GREENVILLE, S. C.
Representing in the Carolinas
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SPECIALTIES—
SPINDLE BUMPERS
HARNESS STRAPS
SHUTTLE CHECK
HOLD-UP STRAPS
PICKERS-WASHERS
BINDER LEATHER
LOOM STRAPPING,
BOTH LEATHER
AND FABRIC



SPINDLE BUMPER STRAPS

Cut from chrome—special tan—hairon or Oak leather—in any dimension, standard or special, with any punching—clean cut round, oval or rectangle holes. Embedded stitching—Champion Quality Materials and Workmanship.

W. D. DODENHOFF COMPANY
INCORPORATED
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Spun Rayons and Water-Repellent Finishes

(Continued from Page 22)—as cresylic acid or phenol, since they partially destroy the enzymes and goods in turn may not be desized properly.

The cloth is given one end through the mix and batched on a similar wooden shell to stand in this position some three to four hours, depending on the time desired by the dyer. On this type of tightly woven spun rayon six to eight hours are sometimes required for satisfactory solubilization of the sizing in the goods.

If the dyer has a loop boil-off (Hinnekens) machine that will enable him to continue to keep the cloth at open width until the sizing and foreign matters have been removed before the cloth goes in rope form, it is much better. If not, the old continuous boil-off machines with a J-box at the opposite end will do, providing the cloth is watched carefully by the operators. The temperature for the setting box on the loop boil-off can be 140° F. This temperature has proven very successful for the removing of the starches that are now water soluble. There should be added some kind of fatty alcohol and mild alkali that have excellent scouring properties to aid in the removing of these starches. The machine should be set so that the cloth will remain in this box approximately one minute with the speed of the machine set so that it will boil off 35 to 40 yards per minute. The next box should have a temperature around 190° F. This box, too, should contain some type of fatty alcohol to further aid the scouring of the cloth. As the cloth goes over a wooden reel before it goes into rope form warm water is sprayed on the cloth. This cools the cloth and keeps it from cracking as well as removes the scum that might have accumulated on the surface of the water and might adhere to the cloth, thus causing scum spots. The cloth is now ready to be loaded on the dyebeck for dyeing. The cloth should be loaded in warm water around 100° F. after the dye charge has been added.

With a 1,000-gallon tub, 20 pieces of cloth, use five pounds Calgon, eight pounds penetrant and 50 pounds salt.

The cloth is run ten minutes at 100° F., and dyestuff is then added according to shade desired.

After the cloth has been dyed, seams are cut and each separate piece is taken off the tub. The cloth is then extracted five minutes. Special care must be taken to keep cloth from bruising. Unless this machine is loaded properly the cloth will slide around, resulting in crushed and bruised fabric. After this operation has been completed cloth is dried and framed ready for finishing.

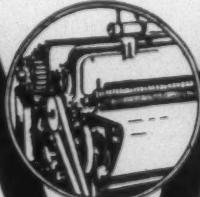
For the finish, draw 60 gallons of water, heat to 160° F., add 60 to 100 pounds of water-repellent compound, stir ten minutes with an electric mixer, add enough cold water to make a 100-gallon mix, dissolve 16 pounds sodium acetate in hot water and add this to mix. The temperature of the mix should be 115-120° F. before application to the cloth. Very good results can be obtained by having a 65 to 70 per cent take-up of this mix. The cloth is then dried and cured three to four minutes at 200-250° F., put on the jig and given a mild warm alkaline rinse for neutralization, another hot rinse at 140° F., and a final cold rinse. The fabric is then dried; eight to 12 per cent of water-repellent agent gives an excellent finish. Laboratory tests indicate that a properly finished fabric will have a 95 per cent initial spray rating, 70 per cent dry cleaning rating and 80 per cent rating after a 40-minute boiling wash.

Warwick Chemical Co., Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Cravonette Corp., Arkansas Co., Inc., Aqua Sec Corp., Quaker Chemical Products Corp., and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are among the outstanding manufacturers of water repellent compounds.

Container Corp. of America, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., has purchased an eight-acre site at Greensboro, N. C., and Vice-President Ira C. Keller says that one of the largest carton and container manufacturing plants in the South will be constructed as soon as permission can be obtained from the War Production Board. The first unit, Mr. Keller said, will cost an estimated \$250,000 and will provide employment for between 400 and 500 workers.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

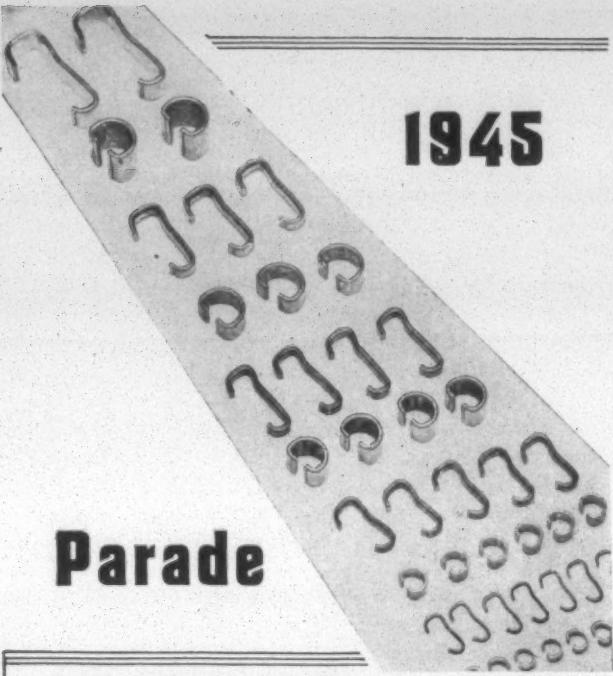
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MILL STARCH
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Parade

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The parade is on—1945 will be a big year in history—and marching in that parade of Victory will be the Textile Industry... and basking in its reflected glory will be the A. B. C. Line of Carter Travelers—which also served.

With more than three years of war production behind them, Carter Travelers are today a better product by just that much more concentrated experience.



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Careful Color Use Termed Important in Industrial Operations

(Continued from Page 20)—because the basic principles determining color and combinations of color remain unchanged."

A chart, which presents a series of color combinations scientifically planned not only for color balance but to provide maximum reflectance values, enables the reader to visualize how and to what degree, by the proper color treatment of walls, ceiling, dado, floor, machinery areas and machine parts, increased plant illumination can be obtained. How former drab surfaces and shadows can be converted into a bright, cheerful working environment, resulting in improved worker morale, reduced accident rates and increased production efficiency in plants, mills, factories and similar buildings, is clearly brought out in this copyrighted publication which bears the title of the new system, "Productive Coloration." It is available for the building products division, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., 88 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

"Old practices of indiscriminately painting to preserve materials or to simply 'brighten up' surroundings are disappearing," E. D. Peck, general paint manager of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. declared recently in recommending that priority attention be given to individual color-analyzation of each war plant. Pittsburgh Plate has pioneered in the relatively new field of using color and has developed a color dynamics theory which has been taught in classes at 11 colleges and universities. Instead of conventional gray and buff, it substitutes colors with wave lengths which quickly bring to the worker's eye the critical or operating parts of machines and others to "drop back" the less important ones but provide the quickest rest for the eye.

A green, called "Vista" by the company, is advocated as the most restful. It is the color which a person automatically sees upon looking at a fixed point in a field of white after he has gazed for a minute at a point in a field of red. "During the past year hundreds of plants have used the color dynamics system, and reports to us from them virtually all tell of reduced accidents, decreased absenteeism and fewer rejected materials along with increased production and less fatigued workers," said Mr. Peck.

"The morale and efficiency of industrial workers are drastically affected by the physical conditions under which they work. For instance, continued eyestrain leads to nervous tension, causing unnecessary fatigue. Similarly, drab, cheerless surroundings encourage mental depression and make each job seem harder. The new color scheme is designed to eliminate such negative factors. It reduces the likelihood of eyestrain and related physical ailments, thus promoting efficiency and morale. All this is particularly important to women, because of good housekeeping habits. But our men workers are benefiting, too, even though many may not consciously realize it.

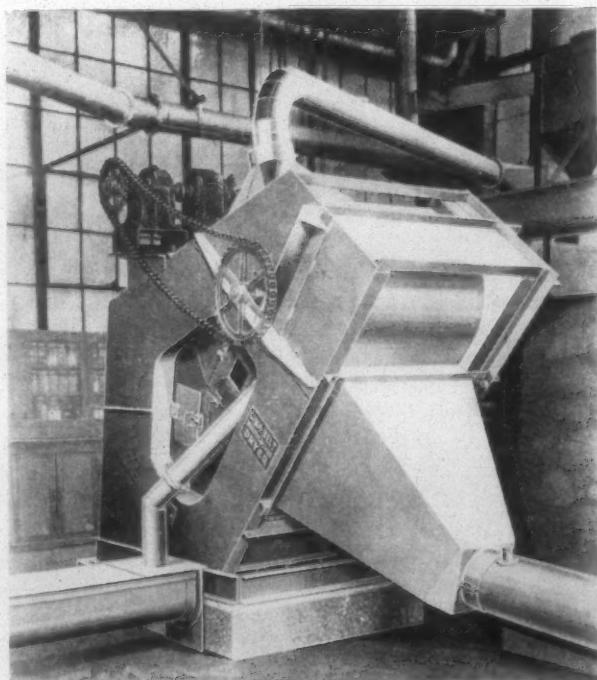
"Eye muscles get tired, just like all other muscles. Yet, curiously enough, this tiredness is not commonly felt in the eye itself. Eye fatigue communicates itself to other parts of the body, so that a worker suffering from eye fatigue may feel tired all over. He may consequently become the victim of headaches, digestive upsets, and many other disturbances. Then both the quality and quantity of his work declines. Go from a sunlit street into a darkened room, and for a minute or so you will be too blind to see any-

thing. Similarly a worker who glances up from a light-colored machine to a dark wall (or vice versa) will be temporarily blinded. Yet steady fixation upon a given task is fatiguing. Eyes are more comfortable when their direction of gaze is frequently changed. Therefore, it is both natural and restful for men and women to glance up from their work occasionally. If the surroundings are dark, the effect of such glances will be to require readjustments of the eyes for different light intensities. Needless to say, the time this takes produces a loss in individual efficiency.

"In accord with the principles of color dynamics, important machine sections are painted in different, but not too widely contrasting colors; and these guide the workers' eyes to specific points requiring attention. Our walls are painted in 'eye-rest' colors, which do not force the employee to make fatiguing readjustments each time he glances up from his work."

New Link-Belt Dryer Announced

A new type of dryer, the Link-Belt Multi-Louvre dryer, has been announced by the dryer division of the Link-Belt Co., 300 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill., for the low cost drying (or cooling) of bulk materials which do not require long retention periods. The new dryer, as illustrated, is described as a compact, fully enclosed unit, containing moving louvres supported on power-operated

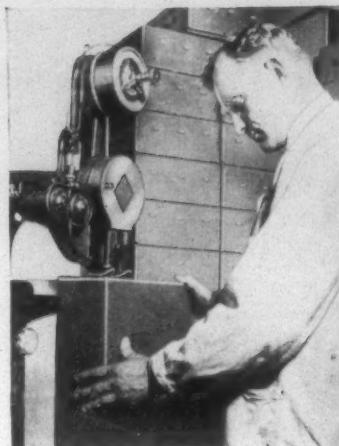


endless chains. The function of these moving louvres is to present the material as it flows, to secure the most efficient drying (or cooling) action. This milling action and thorough contacting of the material with the heated air introduced into the unit is claimed to promote efficient drying and assure a uniformly dry material.

A sales office to provide packaging service to the growing industries of the South has been opened in the Trust Co. of Georgia building in Atlanta by the cellophane division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. R. E. Sidwell, Southern district sales manager, is in charge of the office.

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- FASTER
- LOW COST
- MONEY SAVING
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*Silverstitching — stitching with steel — has proved again and again that it is the most practical way to close cartons . . . bottoms, tops and flaps.

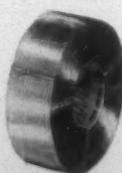
In packing rooms, where fast, positive carton closing is required, Silverstitching keeps the carton supply ahead of needs of packers.

Beyond the packing line, where the hazards of handling, warehousing and shipping, and changes in temperature and humidity are likely to affect shipping packs, Silverstitching provides the closures that hold on.

Find out from the experiences of others how Silverstitching can strengthen your cartons, save time and money, and give protection to your products beyond the production line. Write for informative folder today.

THE WIRE TO USE!

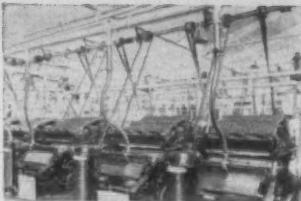
Acme Silverstitch stapling wire — for use with the Silverstitchers and other stitchers, comes in 10-pound, continuous length economy coils. It is true to size and temper, is rust-resisting, non-tangling, and makes clean strong stitches. For faster carton stitching use Silverstitchers and Silverstitch stapling wire.



ACME STEEL COMPANY 2838 ARCHER AVE.
CHICAGO 8, ILLINOIS
Also Manufacturers of Acme Steelstrap and Strap-applying Equipment



"One man strips the equivalent of 675 cards once per 8-hr. shift."



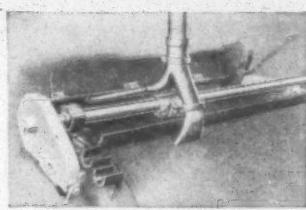
554 cotton cards automatically stripped by Abington Vacuum System

ABINGTON VACUUM CARD STRIPPING AND PROCESS WASTE COLLECTING engineered to YOUR mill's needs!

Laid out and installed on the basis of a thorough study of your mill, our 100% vacuum system permits a carding production gain of 4% or more, saves a considerable amount of labor, maintains card wire faces in ideal conditions, often permits an extra stripping per shift as added product-quality insurance.

PROCESS WASTE COLLECTING

The layout can also include Waste Stations and down-takes with flexible hose attachments for collecting picker mutes, flat strips, card underscreenings, comber noil, sweepings, etc., delivering all to central waste house.



Abington Vacuum Stripper as used on revolving flat card, strips cylinder and doffer.

ABINGTON

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Vacuum Card Strippers - Yarn Dyeing Systems - Weaver's Knotters
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Steel Rolls
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Card Room Spindles
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REPAIR OF

Steel Rolls
Roving Spindles
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. H. Monty, Pres. and Treas.

Cotton Warehousemen Get Price Action

Alternative dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for the warehouse services of reweighing and resampling cotton held in storage have been established by the Office of Price Administration. Where in March, 1942, warehousemen had higher charges in effect, they are allowed, as an alternative, to use them as their current ceilings.

Warehousemen whose charges for recompressing cotton from standard to high density were frozen below 50 cents a bale may raise their prices to this amount, to which may be added the prevailing emergency surcharge, the Office of Price Administration announced Jan. 13. Warehousemen whose base ceilings have been above 50 cents a bale are permitted to continue their existing rates.

This action, effective Jan. 17, is designed to compensate warehousemen for their actual out-of-pocket costs for this operation, which is generally performed in connection with export shipments. A study disclosed that additional out-of-pocket costs necessitated by recompressing cotton amounts to approximately 58 cents a bale. With the 17 per cent emergency surcharge previously granted to the industry, the new 50-cent ceiling will result in a 59-cent return for this operation.

Synthetic Rubber Belting Properties Explained

Its standard dressing for rubber belts which was satisfactory on belting made with natural rubber also will prove effective with the new GR-M synthetic rubber belting, a recent bulletin of B. F. Goodrich Co. says. The new GR-M synthetic belting will not absorb the dressing as quickly as natural rubber and care must be taken not to apply more than necessary, as this may result in slippage, the bulletin declares. Use of dressing allows the belt to produce greater horsepower and operate under a load with less tension than a belt without dressing.

The increase in efficiency of a GR-M synthetic belt properly treated with dressing over one in a similar installation not treated is proportionately the same as with natural rubber belting, according to the company.

George B. Kempton Joins Brother

George B. Kempton of Winston-Salem, N. C., has purchased an interest in Kempton Parts & Spring Co. and Stewart Machine Co., Inc., Gastonia, N. C., according to an announcement by his brother, Ed. S. Kempton, formerly full owner.

These plants are well known throughout the United States and Canada, having been engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery repair parts for several years. The businesses have been expanded recently, and another plant has been put in operation at Gastonia to take care of increased activity.

Hercules Lists Various Chemical Products

A new booklet listing Hercules chemicals and approximately 50 industries which they serve has been issued by Hercules Powder Co. In a manner designed for easy reference, the products are first indexed according to various industries in which the chemicals and explosives are used and then according to chemical families.

An indication of many post-war applications for Hercules chemicals in plastics, paints, textiles and adhesives is

given by the booklet. Chemicals in the cellulose family, resins and modifications, resin esters and synthetic esters, terpene solvents and chemicals, and special products are discussed in the booklet.

In the South, Hercules offices are located at Atlanta, Birmingham, Charlotte, Marrero, La., and Savannah, Ga.

Celanese Receives Patents On New Textile Developments

Celanese Corp. of America has recently been granted two new patents, one relating to the direct conversion of continuous filaments into staple fiber yarns and another relating to the treatment of cellulose acetate or other cellulose ester plastic material for the purpose of producing ornamental or other desired effects.

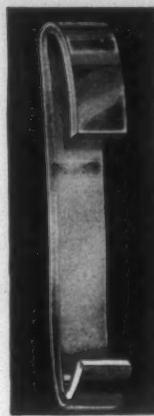
According to United States Patent No. 3,366,785, a bundle of continuous cellulosic filaments is first webbed and, while in this condition, is passed through two sets of drafting rollers; the second set of rollers being driven at a speed at least ten times greater than that of the first set. This process results in a yarn of very even character which resembles a spun yarn produced by the longer sequences of operations necessary with natural staple fibers.

According to Patent No. 2,366,788 cellulose ester plastic material may be etched satisfactorily by immersing said material in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid, for example, of 25 to 75 per cent concentration, for one minute to one hour. The duration of the immersion will depend on the concentration and the temperature of the acid solution and upon the degree of etching desired. The presence of small amounts of water-soluble plasticizers, solvents or diluents for the cellulose ester, either in the plastic material or in the etching solution, accelerates the etching process.

Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president of Celanese, has been granted United States Patent No. 2,366,241, which relates to the dyeing of cellulose acetate or other cellulose ester textile material. According to the process of this patent cellulose acetate textile material, particularly a closely woven fabric, is treated, prior to the dyeing step, with a 23 to 40 per cent aqueous solution of an alkali metal hydroxide for one-half minute to two minutes at a temperature of 20 to 30° C. and the material then washed to remove said alkaline solution. This treatment increases the affinity of the fabric with respect to the dyes which normally are employed for the dyeing of cellulose acetate. In addition, the resistance of said material to acid fading is improved.

General Preference Order M-22 (silk), which formerly permitted only the Defense Supplies Corp. to purchase or accept delivery of raw silk, has been amended to permit private purchase and delivery of silk subject to the restrictions of General Imports Order M-63, the War Production Board reported earlier this month. The stockpile of silk held by the Defense Supplies Corp. remains under specific WPB allocation.

The use of raw silk by domestic manufacturers continues subject to priorities regulations and to any or all other WPB directives prohibiting its use. For example, General Limitation Order L-274 (men's, women's, children's and infants' hosiery) still prohibits the use of nylon or silk in the manufacture of hosiery. The amendment in the purchase order, it is generally believed, is due to the possibility of small imports of raw silk from China in the near future.



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Send your exact requirements for samples which you can use and prove in your own mill. Write direct, or to the nearest representative.

Sealed metal containers guarantee that your U. S. Travelers will be full-count, factory-perfect.



U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.

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Providence, R. I.

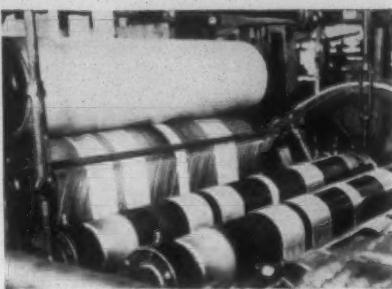
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Greenville, S. C.



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ROLLS
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Cotton Mill Men Know



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"CASCADE" **"SPIN TWIST"**
 for Looms for Spinners and Twisters

Less slip—Not affected by machinery oil—More picks per minute—Lower cost per bolt or skein

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Surplus Property—Its Challenge and Opportunities

(Continued from Page 16)—(4) if the leftover property isn't likely to be sold or used quickly, the manufacturer shouldn't hesitate to emphasize the cost of storage and amount of depreciation or deterioration involved if the property isn't sold; (5) similarly, he should be sure to account fully for all his inventory hazards and carrying charges; (6) if he is a distributor or retailer, and plans to offer post-sale services or guarantees when he resells the leftovers, the value of such services should be used as an argument for a price adjustment.

Determining a fair price for leftovers is a problem that will produce many headaches in the procurement agencies, as well as in SPB and OPA. There are opposing pressures in both government and business. Within the business world, manufacturers of new goods want high prices to kill off competition of leftover products. But business buyers want low prices for profitable use or resale. These opposite attitudes are reflected in the approach of OPA and SPB to the surplus pricing problem. While OPA's primary interest is to set price ceilings to prevent users from overpaying, SPB's chief concern is to set price floors to assure the greatest possible return to the government.

Present balance of forces is still in favor of the high-price people. Because of wartime shortages, leftovers could frequently be sold above ceiling prices for corresponding new products if OPA had not applied ceilings to such sales. Several thousand rubber boats rejected by the Army were grabbed up in a day or two—and at pretty high prices—when put on sale recently by a big New York department store.

More important than wartime shortages in the long run for maintaining prices are price floors. The administration is determined to introduce rigid price floors for leftovers if necessary to prevent price depreciation or disorder in the market for specific commodities. The Surplus Property Act itself sets up a definite price floor for surplus farm commodities sold in the United States. Such commodities may not be sold at prices less than those set up by the Commodity Credit Corp. or current market prices, whichever are higher. This, of course, is classical policy for agriculture. But recently, for the first time the government put a price floor under a substantial portion of the market for an industrial commodity when it placed dollar-and-cents minimums for government disposal of five kinds of aluminum scrap. If pressure similar to that in the aluminum scrap market develops in other commodity fields where government stocks loom large, the same technique is likely to be used.

In addition to price floors and specific pricing rules, a continuance of the general 75 per cent pricing formula now used in setting prices for termination leftovers can be expected. Assumption is that a 25 per cent profit margin isn't sufficient to attract speculators, but is big enough to encourage legitimate distributors, dealers and war contractors to dispose of leftovers. However, it's a good bet the 75 per cent formula topples by the time hostilities end. One big loophole that exists right now is the permission to sell at less than 75 per cent of cost or market price after a "reasonable" time. The term "reasonable" has been left conveniently undefined so that, if necessary, lower prices can be quickly established. While returns from leftover

sales won't hit the low of World War I—35 cents on the dollar—they'll almost surely be closer to 50 per cent than 75 per cent.

Leftover sales have undoubtedly been discouraged in many cases by the rigorous cash terms usually in effect. This deficiency has been remedied by the Surplus Property Act, which authorizes any disposal agency to make sales for cash, credit or other property. The only restriction on credit is that, in the case of (a) raw materials, (b) consumer goods, and (c) small tools, hardware and non-assembled articles, no extension of credit shall be for a longer period than three years.

Keeping Leftovers Off the Market

While the policy—first enunciated in the Baruch-Hancock Report—of selling "all you can as soon as you can" will be the rule for most surpluses, there are a number of fields in which this objective cannot be obtained without business dislocation. There are industries in which post-war surpluses will be so large that they could, if released, saturate the market for years to come. Disposal and price policies that are entirely satisfactory for goods in short supply may be definitely ruinous for over-abundant commodities like basic metals and minerals, machine tools and many metal products.

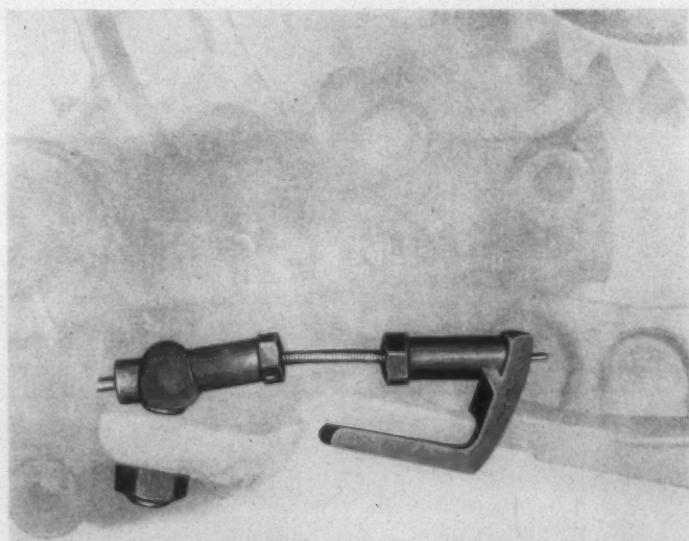
To control this situation the government has available—in addition to the device of price floors previously discussed—three main techniques: stockpiling of "strategic" materials; restricting importation of leftovers; and withholding from the market any surplus not covered by the preceding controls.

Stockpiling encouraged—the Surplus Property Act provides for the stockpiling of strategic metals, minerals and other materials. In most cases, such surplus stocks will be frozen for at least a year.

Imports of surpluses restricted—the Surplus Property Act sets up the policy of prohibiting, so far as feasible, the importation into the United States of surpluses sold abroad or exported from this country. This policy is enforceable wherever prospective imports are in the same form as the surplus property sold abroad or exported. For example, it is comparatively easy to prevent an Army truck sold abroad from returning to the United States. However, it is almost impossible to ban the importation of finished products made abroad from surplus raw materials sold abroad or exported from the United States. Thus, there is no way of distinguishing from other cotton fabric cloth made abroad from surplus cotton dumped by the United States on the world market.

Withholding surpluses from the market—the Surplus Property Act marks a shift in the use of government stockpiling from accumulating critical materials in order to meet a shortage to withholding them from the market in order to combat an over-supply. However, the stockpiling provisions of the act can be made to apply to fabricated products and non-strategic commodities only by an extremely loose construction of their meaning. To withhold such items from the market when desirable, SPB is therefore expected to resort to its general authority to specify the "times at which" leftovers may be sold.

Industries threatened by overhanging war leftovers should begin working at once through their industry ad-



THE PIERCE BOBBIN LOCK MOTION (Patent Pending)

Prevents at least 95% of filling bobbin breaks on the transfer of the bobbins. Letters from representative Southern mills testify that it has reduced breakage even MORE than the percentage claimed.

FOR PROOF try a section of looms with the Pierce Bobbin Lock Motion and record your stoppage. It is easy to install, soon pays for itself in time and labor saved.

STOP 95% of your FILLING BREAKS

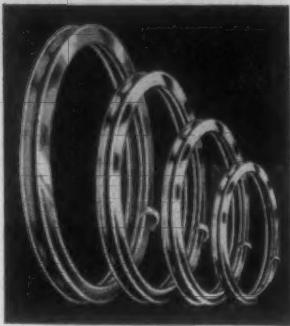


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These Four Features Mean Greater Spindle Efficiency

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- Angled top for easier starting (eliminates the beginning drag of inside traveler point).
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visory committees with SPB, WPB and the appropriate disposal agencies on this problem. Planning is already being conducted by a number of industry groups along the following lines:

Scraping of what is not readily adaptable for peacetime use—in many fields, this may mean all special items not shown in standard catalogues; small lots of any one item where handling charges would be more than the value of the material; and exceptionally large quantities of unusual or unlisted sizes of any type.

Shipping abroad what can be used for special post-war projects—foreign relief and rehabilitation can absorb considerable quantities of many types of leftovers. Since these would, for the most part, be used by non-regular customers, interference with customary foreign markets would be minimized.

Releasing remaining leftovers into markets gradually—depending on the accumulation at the end of the war, it may be desirable that a period of years be taken to dispose of any leftover in order not to depress production and employment in the industries involved.

While the Surplus Property Act makes no official provision for the use of industry advisory committee, it is expected that SPB and the disposal agencies will continue to avail themselves of the advice of WPB consultation groups, pending the formation of special committees for surplus disposal. There is some Congressional pressure for specific legislation authorizing industry advisory committees to be set up to help determine specific surplus disposal policies. Chances are that the attorney general will try to circumvent enactment of such legislation by writing a letter to SPB specifying the extent to which industry advisors may be used in surplus disposal activities. The immunity of such groups from anti-trust prosecution covers their surplus disposal activities—as in other fields—only so long as their functions are purely advisory. Committees may not take action on their own initiative on recommendations they have submitted, nor may they try to determine policies for an industry, attempt to compel anyone to comply with any government request or order, or make agreements as to specific industry action.

Plans for withholding surpluses from the market may also be developed by a small number of firms in an industry, rather than on an industry-wide basis. Any such joint action plan should have specific clearance from the Department of Justice. The proposal must be sharply defined and definitely limited in time, make clear how its operations will help smooth reconversion in industry and that it doesn't exclude competitors or bar new entrants. Pending formation of industry advisory committees by the SPB or disposal agencies, applications for approval should be sent to the neighboring WPB industry division. If WPB approves the plan, it will be passed on for clearance with the Department of Justice.

The latest issue of *Cleveland Crane Graphic*, house organ of the Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, Ohio, features the use of Cleveland Tramrail cranes in the raw stock and package dyeing departments of Statesville (N. C.) Cotton Mills. The magazine says that installation of this overhead equipment "has proven a big aid in stepping up production in the dyeing rooms because kier shut-down periods have been shortened due to faster handling of kier covers and of charges in and out of kiers."

Chemical Progress Since War's Start Is Described

A special type of nylon plastic insulation that can be coated on electrical wire at high speed was shown to the Plastics Club of the United States recently by L. F. Livingston, manager of the Du Pont extension division, illustrating contributions of scientific research to industrial progress.

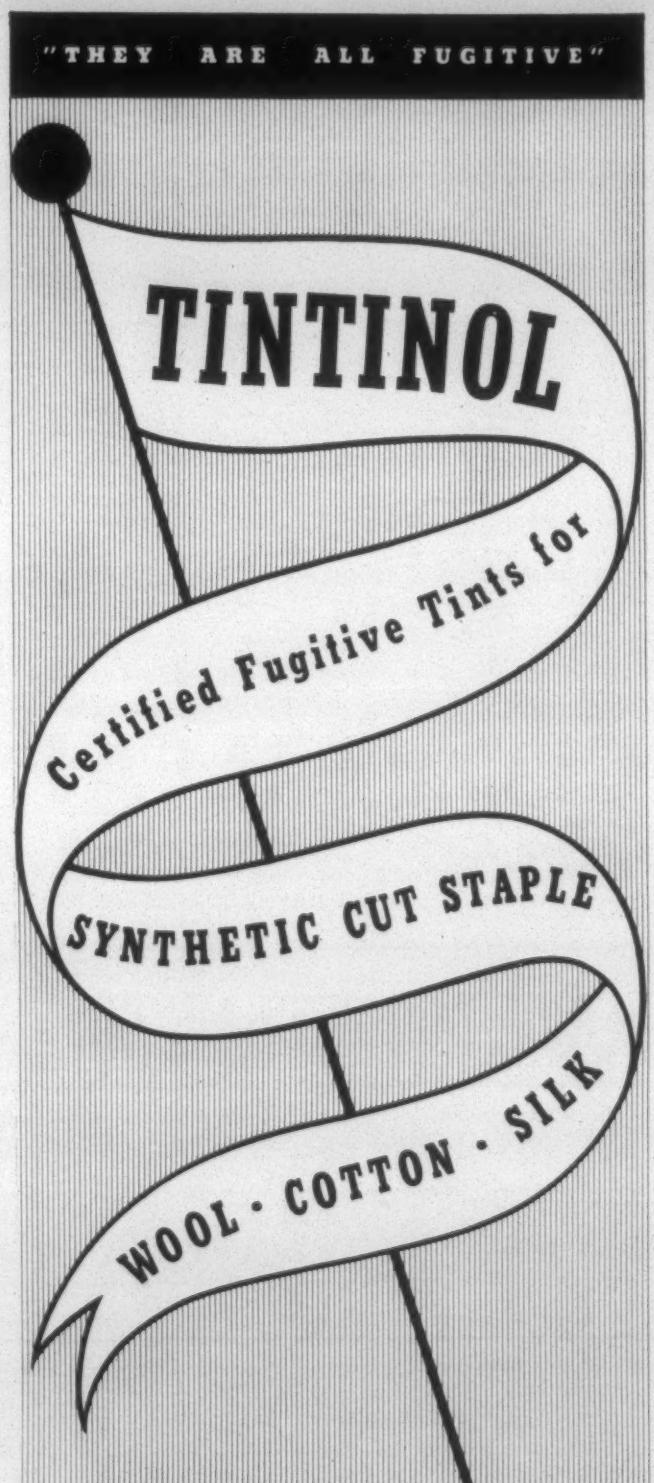
Added to the array of products developed by industrial research for peacetime uses and now contributing directly to the winning of the war are scores of new products and processes developed since Pearl Harbor, Mr. Livingston said. "The importance of scientific research in the development of new things is dramatically shown by the fact that almost half of Du Pont's total gross sales for 1942—46 per cent to be exact—consisted of products which either did not exist in 1928 or were not then manufactured in large commercial quantities."

"The list of contributions of the chemical industry alone is much too long even to enumerate, and, too, many remain in that mysterious realm of military secrets," he explained. "However, according to a recent announcement, Du Pont alone has developed more than two score new products and processes, all of which are importantly aiding the United Nations at strategic battle stations all over the world."

Mr. Livingston said that modern war is a conflict of chemicals, and that without a highly developed chemical industry this country today would stand disarmed and helpless. "Not a plane would fly, not a tank would move, not a gun would fire," he said. "All explosives are chemicals, as are the high-test fuels that drive the motors, the tires on which our transport trains roll, the dyes that color uniforms, and the medicines that heal the sick and wounded." The speaker stressed the importance of such contributions as are represented by recent developments in dyes, using new anthraquinone vat colors as an example.

Mr. Livingston said another new product, rayon tow, an untwisted rope made of thousands of continuous filaments of viscose rayon, braided and impregnated with lubricants, replaces imported flax in vital military equipment. "Of military value are the new tapered nylon paint brush bristles being used for painting of ships, tanks and planes. 'Avitone' textile finishing agent, made from non-critical petroleum, releases fats for direct military needs, thus making tallow available for glycerin recovery."

Other chemical developments since Pearl Harbor, mentioned by Mr. Livingston, include fabric coated with a vinyl plastic, lighter than rubber and having equal durability, for raincoats, life jackets, food bags, and hospital sheetings, as well as Celastic colloid-treated fabric for speeding up military production in foundries by affording quick, easy repairs and alterations of patterns for metal castings. He also discussed a number of new military applications of old products which, he said, were no less important than new products and processes. Among these he mentioned neoprene synthetic rubber used to coat fabrics for blimps and barrage balloons, as the veneer of de-icers for airplane wings, in military tires, and in numerous other important, but secret, military applications, high tenacity Cordura rayon, now finding application for the tire cord of military planes; flameproofing chemicals; and such important items as nylon yarn, once used chiefly for fine hosiery and now restricted to parachutes and other essential war uses.



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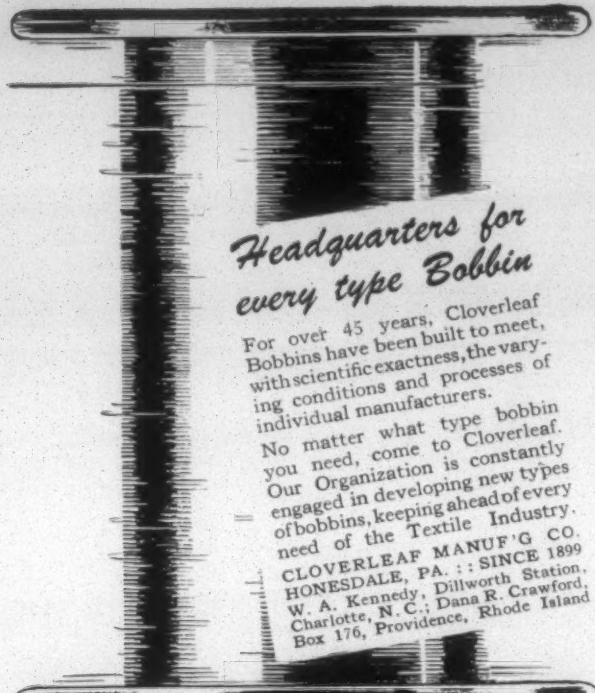
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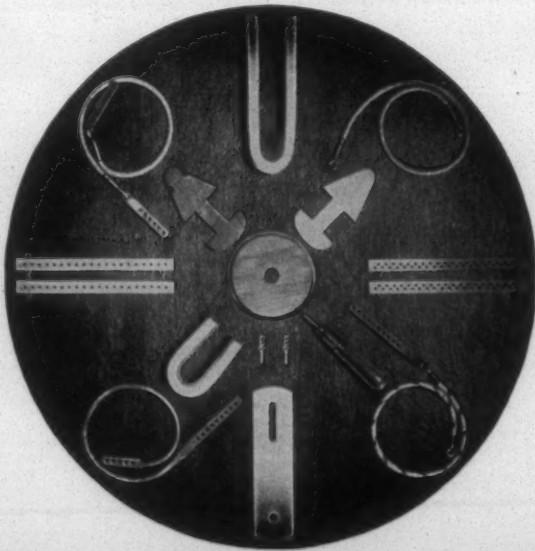
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Cotton Textiles for Civilian Consumption

(Continued from Page 12)—influence over every single segment of the cotton and related garment industries for months to come. According to WPB, production of cotton textiles has been declining steadily since the peak of 1942 as these figures show: 1942—11,200,000,000 linear yards; 1943—10,700,000,000; 1944—9,900,000,000 (estimated). This drop in output has led to more and more rigid allocation of the shrinking supply. Of the 2,444,000,000 linear yards expected from looms in the last quarter of 1944, WPB channeled 48 per cent into essential civilian requirements, 13 per cent went to the War Food Administration for industrial bagging, 26 per cent to the military, five per cent to industrial, commercial and rubber uses; while eight per cent was earmarked for export, Lend-Lease, relief in liberated areas and to the Red Cross. Signs are already multiplying that these percentages are already undergoing a marked change.

Every news story emanating from Washington lays stress on the shortage of cotton tentage. The armed forces are in desperate need of larger supplies of duck than are now being produced. The action taken to correct this condition is probably the most drastic and far-reaching ever applied to the industry. The freezing of yarn production on numbers 5's to 20's makes it impossible for mills to ship these counts except for Army and Navy requirements. Mills making bedspreads, upholsteries, draperies, table cloths and cotton rags are being hard hit. The furious fighting amid appalling weather conditions in northern Europe is consuming supplies of cotton clothing and material at an alarming rate and we must expect further moves along the lines of the duck directive. Even after Germany is beaten we are told that there will be little relaxation in military demands since cottons in enormous volume will be required stepping up the tempo of the Pacific attack.

J. A. Krug, WPB chairman, said recently that cutbacks may be expected from the Army after V-E Day, although these will be limited by the extensive needs of the war against Japan. The War Food Administration, which requires great quantities of coarse textiles for bags and other packaging for goods and agricultural products, might also cut back slightly if military needs decline. However, the shortage of Indian burlap for bagging is so acute that no immediate relief is likely. Export has been held down to such an extent that any change in requirements is likely to be upward; as relief needs of the liberated countries have not figured heavily up to this time. Rubber released from military contracts will be absorbed by increased production of essential civilian articles requiring a corresponding amount of cotton fabrics.

Even before the termination of hostilities there is bound to be a heavy foreign demand for American cotton goods. Most of the disheartening political unrest now so painfully apparent in the liberated areas is due to suffering caused by lack of food and clothing and supplies are badly needed to prevent internal revolutions. In other words, cotton goods soon will be called upon to preserve stability in the devastated areas so recently freed.

The outlook for any general improvement in production is bleak. Facilities are in excess of the labor to man them and raw cotton is in plentiful supply but numbers employed in the mills continue to dwindle. We estimate that 125,000 of the industry's workers or well over 25 per cent of the

peacetime force are now serving in the armed forces of the nation. Many others have succumbed to the lure of the aircraft, munitions and shipbuilding industries. Labor turnover is running as high as eight per cent a month. Total employment has fallen from the peak of 510,000 in 1942 to 424,000 in October, 1944.

Brand Names Described As Key To Post-War Economy

The principle of brand names—by which a businessman may put his name on his goods as a symbol of quality and personal integrity—must be preserved in order to insure an expanded post-war economy and high levels of employment, declared Edward H. Gardner, formerly professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin, in a recent speech before the textile section of the New York Board of Trade.

Mr. Gardner warned against the fallacy, current among certain social and economic theorists, that the way to prosperity lies in increased government interference with business, of "enormous and permanent controls."

He characterized government grade standardization in the textile industry as "a movement to degrade their goods, to take off the top grades, and allow them to make merchandise that was just good enough. This movement also degrades the skilled worker, and is resisted by him. The way to provide the people with abundance of sound and useful goods, and to expand our economy so as to secure high levels of employment," he said, "is not to deny the business man the right to sell his goods."

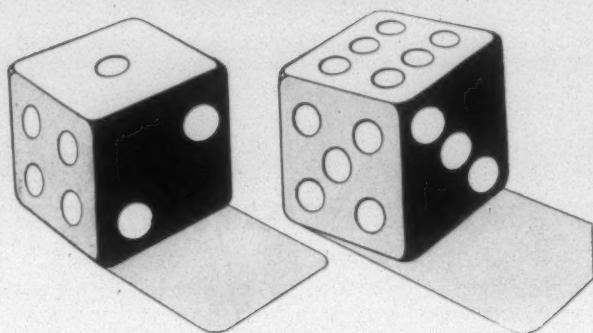
"Taking his name off his goods, or weakening its value as a symbol of his integrity by teaching the people to look to the government label, is the first step in destroying his power to sell. The expansion of our economy will demand not only great energy and initiative in manufacture, but great energy in selling, to get goods into the ownership and use of the people. We need new goods, constantly improved goods, to awaken demand, to create new industries, to create high-level employment. The progress of invention, of civilization, must not be broken at a planner-determined level. This program would make government the monopolist and price manipulator."

Pointing out that controls that were necessary in war are "inappropriate in peace," and "would hamper production and prevent employment," Gardner continued: "What shall the nation, say, then, when it is confronted by a demand for a vast invasion, by government, at huge expense, into the field of the production and sale of merchandise, a demand for enormous and permanent controls? . . . What crisis confronts us now which justifies these new controls?" The answer, Mr. Gardner said, is that there is no such crisis, and that "to adopt a program of government labeling and so-called 'standardization' would substitute for the creative, dynamic power of individual initiative the dead hand of government monopolistic practices and price manipulation."

Dyeing and Printing Fiberglas

"Dyeing and Printing Fiberglas" is the title of the first of a series of booklets on Aridyé Pigment Colors for the Fabrics of Tomorrow. This booklet, which has been issued recently by Aridyé Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J., describes the methods which have been developed for applying resin-bonded pigment dyes to Fiberglas fabrics to be used for draperies and other decorative purposes.

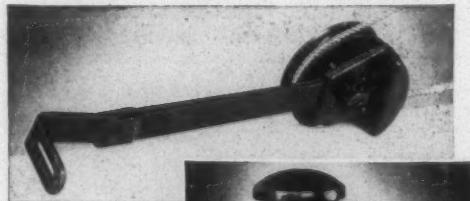
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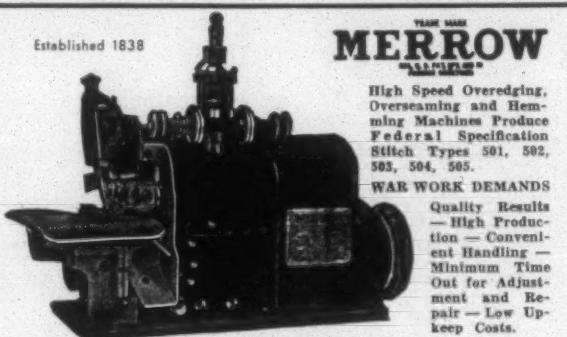
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As WPB Sees the Textile Situation

(Continued from Page 11)—in 1943, compared with production of less than 400,000,000 linear yards in 1939. Of 1944 output, military requirements took about one-quarter of total yardage, leaving a civilian supply which—if not ample—was more than adequate in most types of goods. But, having dropped its requirements in the third quarter, the Army very sharply increased them in the fourth, and will continue that high rate of procurement well into 1945. A serious civilian shortage is not expected, but the military demand for worsteds and woolens cannot be met without some tightening of civilian supply.

Rayon goods production in 1944 showed a very slight increase over 1943, and a 13 per cent increase over 1939, reaching more than a billion and a half linear yards. Military requirements took six per cent from such items as fragmentation chutes, and will procure at a higher rate during the early part of 1945. Of rayon yarn, about one quarter of the total 1944 production has been high tenacity types for military and civilian tire cords, produced in part by capacity created since the war. Civilian rayon yardage has shown some spotty shortages, such as that of lining materials, but supply has been generally good. However, with military demand showing an upward trend, and civilian rayon being used more and more to replace relatively scarce cotton, some decline in less essential rayon goods is to be anticipated.

Indeed, all civilian textiles will be in ever-tightening supply until the end of the war in Europe. Cotton goods are expected to be tight until after the defeat of Japan. Sudden, unexpected developments will continue as long as the war lasts, such as the 1944 Navy requisition which took most of the work shirt chambray, leaving less suitable fabrics for the civilian worker.

Although relief and rehabilitation textile needs will not be comparable, in yardage, to military requirements, they will be an appreciable factor for some time after the end of the war, and are already a prominent item in production plans. In the past year, less than one per cent of cotton yard goods production went to European relief as part of our approximate eight per cent of cotton yardage for export. Wool and rayon exports were much smaller. A program now under way to integrate exports of the United Nations is expected to aid in the most efficient foreign distribution of textiles, with the least strain on civilian supply at home.

While the production of textiles for war is largely a WPB problem, production of textiles for the civilian economy is very closely linked with controls established by the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Economic Stabilization. Not the least textile problem, during 1944, has been that of maintaining the production of staples when the historical pricing pattern of a manufacturer often permits him more favorable ceilings on fancy goods. Disappearance of the low-priced utility item has been a prominent feature of the wartime textile economy, and 1944 has seen several partially successful efforts to correct that condition as a protection to the low-income consumer. A larger supply of low-priced textile necessities may be expected in 1945, however, as the closely co-ordinated policies of WPB, OPA and OES focus on the necessity for more production of such wanted items.

As 1944 ended, with indications pointing to a prolonged war in Europe, WPB policy places new emphasis on con-

tinued and larger production for military needs. In textiles, as in hard goods, the primary War Production Board objective is war production.

Raw Cotton and Foreign Textile Trade Covered in Pamphlet

One of the basic problems confronting the United States for after the war is that of providing adequate outlets for its production and surplus accumulations of raw cotton. Many "solutions" for this difficulty have been proposed. No solution, however, is likely to work out satisfactorily for the nation's 2,000,000 cotton farmers, for its thousand or more consuming plants, for its 500,000 textile workers, and for other large groups identified with the commodity in its many forms, which ignores due consideration for the competitive conditions abounding in the distributive trades.

During the war years cotton has ceased to be a big export item, but offsetting this, a tremendous domestic consumption has been built up. Some 90 per cent of all consumption of American cotton is within the borders of this country, against about 40 per cent not many years ago. From a pre-war annual average of seven million bales, cotton use has risen in war to 10.6 million; from about 8.6 billion square yards of cotton cloth, production rose in war to a 1942 peak of 12.4 billion. With raw cotton regulated as to price through government loans, with doubt that a fully free market will return to open up our foreign commerce in raw fiber, the intrinsic issue is one of retaining after the war at least a great part of the wartime expansion in domestic cotton manufacturing.

However, the textile industry itself is faced with great strains and strong competitive conditions after the war. New fibers and old fibers will seek important markets which cotton in wartime has largely occupied. Non-textile commodities such as paper, wood and metals also will intervene more strongly in cotton's sphere of influence. Altogether, perhaps only about 21 per cent of the normal market outlets for cotton can be considered fully safe from such competition. In the final analysis, cotton use will be determined not by what the producer hopes to sell, but by what the final consumer decides will best fit his needs and his pocketbook.

The cotton problem as it has developed over many years under varied treatment by government, and fundamental problems of competition and marketing in cotton textiles, are examined objectively in a pamphlet issued recently by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Entitled "Shall Post-War Markets for Cotton Textiles Expand or Contract?", the articles seek to bring into focus the cotton and the cotton textile problem, and to state the facts of this situation which if solved must be solved to the satisfaction of both.

New Cotton Variety Announced

A new variety of cotton, named Empire for the "Empire State of the South," has been developed by the Georgia Experiment Station, according to Dr. J. W. Stuckey, director of the station. The new variety would have added over \$25,000,000 to the value of Georgia's cotton crop last year, Dr. Stuckey said. In tests conducted by the experiment station last season, the Empire cotton showed a yield value of \$92.39 an acre, as compared with the value of \$72.23 an acre for Stoneville 2-B, the previously recommended variety.

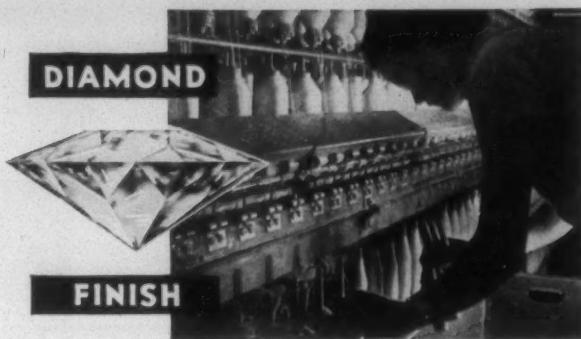
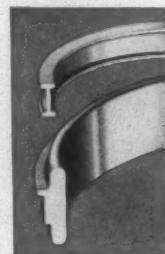


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Institute To Sponsor Cotton Conference

The division of technical service of the Cotton-Textile Institute, in co-operation with the Delta Council, Clemson College, and the North Carolina State College school of textiles, is sponsoring a two-day conference of cotton spinners, breeders and shippers at Clemson, S. C., Jan. 29-30.

The purpose of the meeting is to bring together cotton breeders, cotton buyers and cotton spinner-technicians in order that they may have a better understanding of the problems facing each group. In recent years the cotton breeders have been able to evaluate their breeding efforts in terms of fiber properties and spinning utility through the use of the service testing offered by the Department of Agriculture's fiber and spinning research laboratories. As many as 75 cotton spinners, as well as a number of cotton shippers, have also used this service. It is felt that through the medium of the fiber and spinning test data these branches of the cotton industry now have a common meeting ground and the meetings will be devoted in the main to a discussion of latest technical developments.

Columbia Chemical Absorbs Pacific Alkali

The Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. has acquired the plant and sales organization of the Pacific Alkali Co., Bartlett, Cal., producers of soda ash, borax and sesqui carbonate of soda, which includes a group of household and industrial cleansing agents. Immediate plans of Columbia Chemical include the opening of a district sales office in San Francisco in addition to the Pacific Alkali office at Los Angeles. Columbia Chemical is now in a position to serve the entire nation with plants at Barberston, O., and Natrium, W. Va., to serve the East and Midwest, and at Corpus Christi, Tex., for the South. The Southern Alkali Co., which operates the Corpus Christi plant, is jointly owned by Pittsburgh Plate and American Cyanamid Co.

Australia Uses Tego Resin Film

Tego Resin Film is now being widely used in the Australian textile industry in the bonding of woods for the picker sticks, according to the Resinous Products & Chemical Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. Acute shortages of hickory led to the development of the new type picker stick. The service life of these Tego bonded sticks is claimed to be from 1,500 to 2,000 continuous operating hours, contrasting with other wood sticks which gave an average loom life of 25 hours, and it is said that no splitting or mechanical failure occurred during the period of normal operation, the laminated sticks being discarded only when completely worn out. Other types of high-density woods which are being developed by the Philadelphia firm are Amberwood and Comipreg.

Textile Electrical Developments Reviewed

A review of electrical developments of 1944 has been prepared by Guy Bartlett of the General Electric Co., in which he includes outstanding contributions to the textile industry. "Of interest to the textile industry," his review states, "were an electronic rewinder drive in which materials such as textiles unwind from one reel and, immediately following certain operations such as slitting or inspection, is rewound on another reel. The drive generally incor-

ates such features as wide operating speed range, wide adjustment of tension, and reversing. An electronic control was developed to control the motors of such a drive in response to speed and tension signals, thereby maintaining speed and tension corresponding to the settings of the controls.

Very Light Blankets and Sleeping Bags Forecast for Post-War

The possibility that post-war blankets and sleeping bags may weigh but a few ounces, yet afford greater warmth than the heaviest furs and woolens now available for such purposes, has been suggested by Monsanto Chemical Co. Monsanto said such a revolutionary development, opening up an entirely new field to the textile industry, looms as the outgrowth of a new process to waterproof Santocel, an insulating material which weighs as little as three pounds per cubic foot and in point of low thermal conductivity is about twice as efficient as cork.

Other prospective users of waterproofed Santocel include the manufacturers of hunters' coats, life jackets and life rafts. Up to now, Santocel's vulnerability to water has precluded its effective use as an insulating agent between quilted layers of fabric designed for outdoor use.

The chemical used to make Santocel water-repellent is an organic silicon compound which was developed by research chemists of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and is in itself considered a development of major importance. A derivative of silica, or sand, Santocel is one of the strangest and most versatile chemical skeletons known to man. It pours like water and looks like finely-ground snow. In a cupful are literally millions of dead air pockets, which act to slow the transmission of heat or cold.

Employing Santocel, Monsanto predicts, post-war refrigerators will be thin-walled affairs, occupying no more kitchen space than present models but giving 40 per cent more cubic content. The material now is being widely used in food containers and in low temperature test chambers and storage devices.

Santocel also is finding wide acceptance in fields wholly unrelated to the exclusion of heat and cold. Used in camouflage coatings, it breaks up surface light rays, affording a desirable dull sheen. A surface coat of Santocel eliminates the stickiness of fabric synthetic coatings designed to withstand temperature extremes. Add a dash to printer's ink and it becomes more like mayonnaise than molasses, with less of a tendency to pull the nap off the paper. In rubber, it adds strength without carbon black's discoloring effects.

The Army, eager to pare down the weight of duffle bags, is keenly interested in textile phases of Santocel. Monsanto's textile, research and development staff at Boston has been actively co-operating with many service agencies in the development of suitable fabric coatings and in the solution of related problems.

Two new nozzles that simulate rain perfectly have been developed by the Quartermaster Corps, according to announcement from the War Department. These nozzles were developed so that the Army might create synthetic bad weather in order to test the efficiency of the clothing required by the troops fighting in the wide variety of climates in the different theatres of war.

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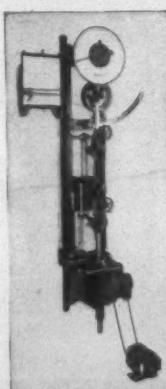
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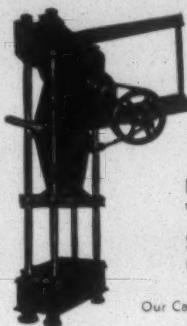
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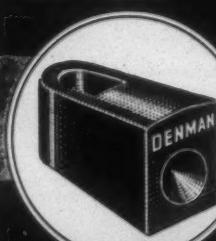
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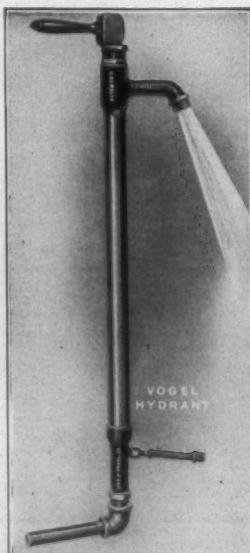
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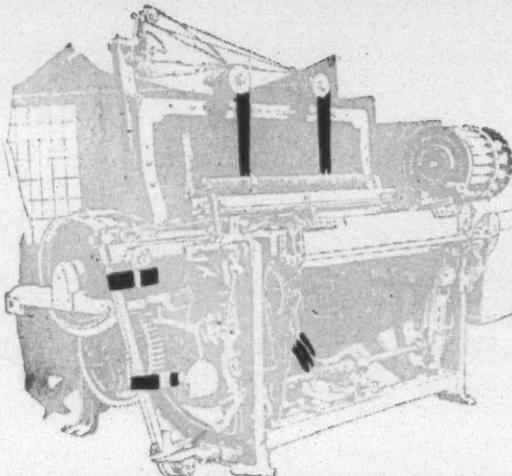
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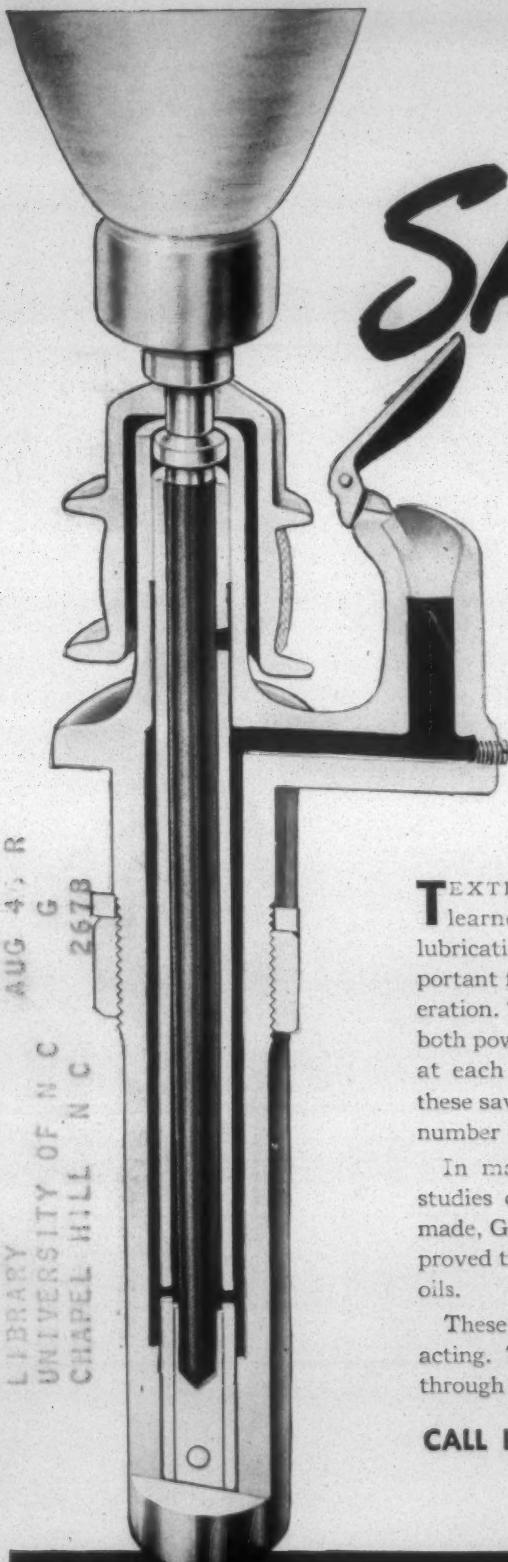
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